Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-95-203 *20 October 1995*

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Reportage on Conclusion of Ibero-American Summit

Notice Condemns Helms-Burton Addendum

BR1810144095 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Oct 95 p 3

[Report by Ignacio Cembrero and Juan Jesus Aznarez: "Explicit Condemnation of Hardening of Embargo on Cuba by U.S. Congress"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bariloche — Despite the fact that the most substantial instance of the easing up of the political situation in Cuba is probably [Cuban President] Fidel Castro's wardrobe (six suits and 10 neckties), Spain succeeded in including an addendum in the declaration of the Fifth Ibero-American summit of heads of state and government, an addendum explicitly condemning the hardening of the embargo on the island as proposed in a bill which was debated by the U.S. Congress yesterday. From the statements made by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at a news conference, it can be inferred that the Spanish representative unsuccessfully proposed including the words "embargo" and "Cuba" in the meeting's final declaration.

Initially, in accordance with the draft submitted by the Cuban delegation, the statement approved by the chancellors had included a point against "unilateral coercive measures affecting the well-being of the Ibero-American people." However, in the closing session, Gonzalez — who on the previous evening had met Fidel Castro for over two hours — managed to get the summit to make the point more directly: "We are at present particularly concerned about the regulatory modifications which are being discussed by the U.S. Congress (Helms-Burton Bill — EL PAIS editor's note) and which would be opposed to these principles whose implementation we are requesting." According to Gonzalez, "from Clinton's viewpoint, it (the addendum — EL PAIS editor's note) will be welcome."

Castro did not lack reasons to leave Bariloche in a satisfied mood. "My counterparts are constantly reproaching me and scolding me, but on this occasion they did so much less," he told a group of Spanish journalists. None of the heads of state or government explicitly requested him to carry out political changes, and Argentine President Carlos Menem himself, who was hosting the summit, acknowledged that Castro for his part did not at any point suggest that such changes would be implemented. "As soon as we demand anything or speak sternly, they become entrenched in their positions," a Spanish senior official said.

Nor did Felipe Gonzalez give any clues about his meeting with the Cuban dictator at his Bariloche hotel. "I would rather be discreet, and he knows my position as well as you do." Asked about what sort of gesture would facilitate a cooperation agreement between the European Union and the island's government, Gonzalez explained that such an agreement, if it is signed, will not include prerequisite clauses and will resemble the agreement applied in the case of Vietnam. "The agreement with Vietnam contains an important statement of principles and in the present case (Cuba - EL PAIS editor's note) it will also include such a statement (...). It would be a great gesture to decide to free political prisoners."

Castro, admired like an Egyptian pyramid amidst crowds of Argentine chancery officials and kissed by his most devoted female admirers, thanked Spain for its help to the island: "It is a duty of the mother country toward its offspring." He was satisfied with the summit's development and with the most interesting passage of the statement: "The resolution seems sufficient [suficiente] to me; the adversary is very strong and we cannot ask people to burn themselves out. We cannot be extremist."

The Cuban commander, visibly smiling in the conference's friendly atmosphere, did not hesitate to express disdain for the probable approval of the Helms-Burton Bill, which establishes sanctions against foreign businessmen investing in Cuba.

Castro promised "an ordered opening-up," although without calling into question the revolutionary ideals which have failed. "We are doing things. What we will not do is give up our ideals, our ethical, political, and social objectives."

Spain's 'Reconquest' To Challenge U.S.

BR1710144395 Madrid EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Oct 95 p 22

[Article by Roberto Montoya: "Spain's Reconquest"]

[FBIS Translated Text] San Carlos de Bariloche — Only Fidel Castro's presence — always controversial — momentarily eclipsed Spain's leading role in the Ibero-American summit meetings. The presence of both King Juan Carlos and [Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez has overshadowed most of the activities of the other dignitaries, despite the media interest that they have prompted in their respective countries.

Spain, which has always inspired both love and hatred in Latin America, is on its best ever form on the continent. Democrats admire how the transition succeeded in keeping the military and other powerful entities at bay and in advancing freedoms. Businessmen envy its economic boom of the eighties, without any major

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resistance on the part of the workers, but also the reign of easy money, of illegal money.

But for the presidents of Latin America, Spain means much more than that. Its "reconquest" of the continent — this time by economic means — signifies a great many FAD [Development Aid Fund] credits, many investments by public enterprises. Basically, they are grateful to Spain for bringing them plenty of business.

The Gonzalez government is now succeeding in seriously challenging a market that the United States dominated for decades, as part of its overall policy of controlling its backyard. The Spanish Government has succeeded in ensuring that, at least in institutional terms, its business dealings are framed within "cooperation" projects, even though at least half of Spain's development aid obliges the Latin American countries to import Spanish products.

The aid has only a tiny donation component, whereas the majority is directly linked to the acquisition of goods and services from Spain by the "beneficiary" countries, often without even meeting the recipient country's basic requirements and even causing negative repercussions for domestic producers. Spain does not devote 0.7 percent of its GDP to aid to developing countries, as recommended by the United Nations, but 0.7 percent of the weapons imports received by the Third World come from Spain, and several of the countries concerned are Latin American. At least between the years 1982 and 1990, 50 billion pesetas in FAD credits were used to finance the purchase by developing countries of Spanish patrol boats, aircraft, military vehicles, and weaponry.

Commercial Operations

Spain has disguised all kinds of commercial operations under the umbrella of FAD's. Among the OECD countries, it is the one that makes the granting of FAD's most dependent on the recipient's purchasing Spanish goods and services. The new drafts of the International Development Cooperation Bill and of the bill establishing the Foreign Economic Aid Fund (FAEX) aim to enhance the commercial aspect still further.

In its presentation of its aims, the bill stresses, among other things, that "it aims to reaffirm and strengthen the character of FAEX's as a means of boosting exports, with a clearly financial character." It also states that FAEX's (the new version of the present FAD's) are intended to "promote bilateral economic and commercial relations with developing countries by Spanish businesses." It also emphasizes in connection with the granting of FAEX credits "their effects in boosting the Spanish economy," "their impact on the boosting of exports," and "the recipient country's membership of a geographical area deemed to be a priority from the viewpoint of Spanish exports."

Corruption

However, FAD credits are not even used as a means of strengthening Spain's trade policy, since in practice no more than five Spanish firms have claimed 50 percent of the money lent for FAD's, despite the fact that, on paper, over 1,000 firms benefited. The five are Enasa, Focoex, Astilleros Espanoles, Dragados y Construcciones, and CASA. Huarte is one of the firms appearing in the second rank of those most deriving most benefit, together with Telefonica, Alcatel, Santana, and others.

Corruption, which has caused havoc not only in Spain but also in many Latin American countries, could not have been absent from this kind of operation. In the case of Huarte, the journal PAGINA 12 has in the past reported in detail how the Argentine Government shaped conditions for the granting of major public works contracts precisely to that company's individual profile. All the negotiations were apparently accompanied by large bribes.

In the case of Focoex, it is the Spanish Audit Office that reported serious irregularities in foreign trade. Eductrade and others of Jesus de Polanco's firms were apparently among the direct beneficiaries of subcontracts worth billions of pesetas granted directly by Focoex. The terms of the new draft legislation on cooperation and development aid leave many doubts about whether the necessary parliamentary openness and control will reach these fields.

Foreign Ministers Sign Accord

PY1910235695 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1711 GMT 15 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bariloche, Argentina, 15 Oct (EFE) — The foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Fifth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government signed today a cooperation agreement that will for the first time make it possible for all schemes approved in summit meetings to become a reality.

This is the first agreement reached during the preliminary working meetings before the official opening tomorrow of the summit meeting in Bariloche, a city located in Patagonia.

Jose Luis Dicenta, Spanish secretary of state for international and Ibero—American cooperation, and Carlos Zaballa, the Argentine Foreign Ministry international

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cooperation under secretary, pointed out that the agreement was the result of a consensus reached among the 21 heads of state and government participating in the summit.

Dicenta said: "This is the best freeway toward a better understanding between Ibero-American countries, which sometimes hardly know each other."

The accord will provide a regulatory framework for the submission of proposals, their follow-up, and subsequent financing. It will be the sole mechanism that will assure the "survival of later summits."

The two high-ranking officials stated that the funding of these projects will be overseen through a mechanism stipulating that at least three of the countries that propose a project must "assert that they can contribute with the necessary financial resources" to finance the project in question for three years.

The idea is that a network of experts study all proposals, and if the schemes are feasible, submit them to a group of eight local coordinators, who will in turn be in charge of putting forth the idea to the heads of state. The heads of state will then ultimately give their okay to the proposals.

It is central that together with the three countries that give proof of their financial solvency, "there should be four other countries that support the former," so as to establish a sound structure to put the schemes into motion.

Dicenta and Zaballa further reported that thanks to this procedure, it will be possible to achieve the objective of building a "common Ibero-American space," where initiatives may become a reality.

Zaballa explained that those countries which, owing to their economic situation, are unable to contribute much money, will be able to cooperate with other types of resources, such as technological or medical research.

According to Spanish diplomats, some of the projects that "will be appended" to the new cooperation agreement are the IBERFOP, which promotes professional training, and IBERMADE, which is in charge of fostering mobility and exchange of teachers and professors between different countries.

Some new points included in the MUTIS project, based on post-graduate education programs approved at the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Madrid in 1992, will also be incorporated into the regulations of this new agreement.

Spain, which has offered to contribute $23.5 million to finance the new cooperation proposals in the field of education, requested that the countries that are in a better economic position allocate greater sums of money.

The cooperation agreement must be ratified by the parliaments of each of the 21 countries participating in the summit, although it includes a paragraph that makes possible its implementation due to the consensus reached by the participants.

Dicenta noted: "We do not want this summit meeting to be mere wishful statements of thinking, but rather that it may constitute the starting point of a path that makes these forums worthwhile."

Further on Accord

PY2010003295 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1954 GMT 15 Oct 95

[Report by Nelson Sandoval Diaz]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Bariloche, Argentina, 15 Oct (EFE) — The foreign ministers of 21 countries today approved the documents that will be signed by the heads of state and government during the course of the Fifth Ibero-American Summit, to be held on 16 and 17 October in the Patagonian city of Bariloche.

Together with the conclusion of the main document of the summit, the foreign ministers approved a very important cooperation agreement that will, for the first time, enable projects that are approved to become a reality and thus overcome the rhetoric that usually clouds these types of meetings.

The cooperation can be either technical or financial, and the projects must have the approval of at least three countries that will be required to assume a financial and/or technical commitment. Those who are responsible for cooperation within the Ibero-American community will determine the necessary measure to ensure that the commitment is complied with.

There will also be a Coordination Commission that, together with the countries that are involved, periodically evaluates the projects and makes a determination with regard to their implementation and validity.

The agreement, which will be subject to legislative ratification in each country, "is the best highway toward a greater understanding between Ibero-American countries, an understanding which at times we lack," said Jose Luis Dicenta, Spanish secretary of state for Ibero-American affairs, when he explained the terms of the document.

It is the belief of the participants in the Bariloche meeting that this agreement will give "a practical aspect" to the Ibero-American Summit, because if it continues

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to be immersed in rhetoric and programs that are not implemented due to the lack of efficient mechanisms, then its survival could be jeopardized. [passage omitted]

Discord on Draft Over Cuba Revealed

PY1910155395 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Oct 95 p 4

[FBIS Translated Text] Bariloche — A few minutes after a closed-door meeting of Ibero-American leaders on 17 October, Colombian President Ernesto Samper explained to reporters how the agreement on the Cuban issue was worked out.

CLARIN was told by those attending, that Samper said: "I think the document should refer to Cuba without ambiguity," while looking at his counterparts who gathered at the Bustillos Hall of the Llao Llao Hotel which had been adorned with flowers.

Leaving no doubts at all about his position, President Carlos Menem — who had Samper sitting at his right — said if the draft declaration had ambiguities "it was because the Cuban Government, not my government, presented it that way." That comment made Castro smile. The Cuban president was sitting between Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori and Spanish King Juan Carlos.

The head of the Spanish Government then produced a draft declaration mentioning Cuba which did not mention "unilateral coercive measures," but flatly and simply mentioned the "embargo" without citing the United States.

The issue was brought up for discussion. Menem gave the floor to El Salvador President Armando Calderon, who is also a leader of the right wing party Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance]. Calderon said he was against "Felipillo's" [Felipe Gonzalez] idea and stressed "the lack of democracy in Cuba, the human rights violations on the island," and referred to Castro, as a person, who is the only thing maintaining Cuba's socialism. Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladares spoke in similar terms, without referring to Castro's 69 years of age.

After moving in his chair to a more comfortable position, and looking through a window from where he could see the sun bathing the surrounding mountains, Castro said: "Calderon's remarks really hurt me. He does not sound like a Salvadoran president, but like a U.S. representative. It is true, we have prisoners in Cuba: those who made attempts against my life, but we never had cases of disappeared prisoners or tortured people in our midst." Castro thus retaliated, alluding to the El Salvadoran Government's past illegal repression of guerrillas.

Menem then proposed a meeting of foreign ministers to negotiate a new paragraph and then talked about the 17 October celebrations. [ruling Justicialist Party anniversary].

Guido Di Tella and his counterparts from Spain, Mexico, Uruguay, and Colombia returned a few minutes later with "a compromise" presented by Argentina. The new draft did not speak of the embargo or mention Cuba, but rejected Senator Jesse Helms proposals. The new draft was approved with applause.

The discussion then centered on the explicit condemnation of "the Chinese and French nuclear tests." This time Felipe Gonzalez did not like the draft declaration. He recalled that the previous week he had met with French President Jacques Chirac in Madrid, adding that it was not fair to accuse only two countries when in the past other countries also tested nuclear devices.

Chile's President Eduardo Frei defended the criticism citing names and recalling that last month the Rio Group, where most Latin American countries are represented, had condemned the tests. Menem then proposed that the recent "nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean" be deplored, without mentioning France or China. The proposal was approved and the summit, then, showed total consensus.

ABC Sees Castro as 'Problem'

BR1710144195 Madrid ABC in Spanish 17 Oct 95 p 17

[Editorial: "Castro Is Not the Summit's 'Star'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today the Fifth Ibero-American Summit closes with the intention of consolidating the framework of economic and educational cooperation possible between the nations of the subcontinent and the two European nations. That Magna Carta of cooperation will undoubtedly be its greatest achievement since the start of this international forum in 1991. This is aimed at coordinating — more, if possible — the actions of the 21 countries currently taking part in the Argentine locality of San Carlos de Bariloche, while strengthening through actual measures and specific programs the common feeling, among the over 500 million citizens comprising that supranational entity called Ibero-America, of a cultural identity strengthened this year from the political sphere through the programs devoted to education.

In short, the aim is to translate the unifying spirit inspiring the annual summit meetings into citizens' daily lives. This year it has been education, and most of the speeches have centered on it, not forgetting, of course, other programs launched at previous summits. This aspiration is summed up essentially in the words uttered

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by his majesty the king during the official dinner held by Argentine President Carlos Menem: "The citizens of the next century are attending our schools today. Hence the countries aiming to build the Ibero-American blueprint should attach great importance to education, adjusting it to a world in a rapid process of modernization and moving increasingly quickly toward an outlook of a growing interrelationship."

Balanced development of the Ibero-American nations on both sides of the Atlantic requires having technicians and professionals fully adjusted to the current social changes and economic challenges. However, a fact and a presence threaten to tarnish such an ambitious cooperation plan — the communist dictatorship in Cuba and the person of tyrant Fidel Castro.

Because if Castro were to become the "star" of this summit, all the rest would be wrecked, and for various reasons. In the first place, the continued existence of a totalitarian system in Cuba, unparalleled in the subcontinent today, now that the military dictatorships have gone and the democratic transitions have been effected in an exemplary manner, is totally anachronistic; second, it relegates the summit's sound proposals to a secondary level of international attention; and, third, it places Castro in the privileged position of being the man who is directing a supposed transition to democracy in Cuba, as some naive European Union leaders claim. But this is impossible: Can anybody imagine Stalin in charge of the Russian transition or Mao heading the Chinese liberalization? It is preposterous. Castro is not the "star"; he is the problem, and democracy is the solution. The summit must be inflexible if it does not wish to be engulfed by the communist tyrant's sinister shadow.

Reportage on Events at Nonaligned Movement Summit

Leaders Draft Declaration

PA1910172195 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1506 GMT 18 Oct 95

[Report by Guillermo Rodriguez]

[FBIS Translated Text] The heads of state and government are drafting the Colombian Declaration, which will be issued tomorrow at the end of the 130-country Nonaligned Movement [NAM] meeting. The heads of state and government have expressed their unconditional and absolute support for the brave struggle of the Colombian Government against drug trafficking and the manner in which the government of our country is waging this battle against drug traffickers. They rejected the attempts from various sectors to destabilize Colombia.

Regarding drug trafficking, the document called the attention of industrialized nations to this phenomenon and their permissive policies. It condemns the trafficking of weapons and the sale of the same and warns that groups of terrorists, mercenaries, and criminal commandos have easy access to these weapons thanks to these permissive policies.

The document does not condemn the French and Chinese nuclear testing but expresses regret over the persistence of this testing and the risk of the disastrous effects they may cause. There is also a warning on the phenomenon of poverty and extreme poverty.

Regarding the issue of democracy, to avoid problems with certain states, such as Cuba, NAM has stated it will continue to struggle toward democracy and the right to self-determination of the peoples.

The document states that we are moving away from confrontation to cooperation and that work must be done to eliminate some of the tension in the world. NAM highlighted racial discrimination, xenophobia, and their noxious consequences. They called the world's attention to slander and the distortion of information as a new form of destabilization in the world.

These are the key aspects of the documents that will be signed tomorrow and that Emisoras Caracol Network has revealed.

Peru's Tudela on Need To Revise Objecitves

PY1910205795 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 12 Oct 95 p A8

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Referring to the 11th Nonaligned Summit of chiefs of state and government to be held from 14 to 20 October, Peruvian Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela yesterday said that the Peruvian Government is studying proposals submitted by several countries to reassess the sense of the Nonaligned Movement in post Cold War times.

Tudela added that the disappearance of the USSR and the prevalence at the international level of a single economic criteria — the free market economy — compel the Nonaligned Movement to make a revision and to adapt itself to modern times.

He said: "The Nonaligned Movement must adopt positions promoting the economic development of developing countries and the implementation of measures combating discriminatory and protectionist international market practices." [passage omitted]

Moreover, in a statement he made after attending a working breakfast with Chinese and Peruvian businessmen, Tudela announced that the Foreign Ministry Consultative Committee will be installed next week and that

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its first task will be to assess and issue opinions on the Lima Conventions. [passage omitted]

During his meeting with Chinese businessmen, Tudela stressed the great foreign investments possibilities in Peru. Regarding the PRC, he announced that the Foreign Ministry will soon be establishing a "Sino-Peruvian Binational Committee for the 21st Century," that will be in charge of strengthening bilateral ties at the economic, commercial, technological, and cultural levels.

In addition and in view of the need for the two countries to have more fluid monetary transactions, Tudela said that Peru is encouraging the opening of the Bank of China in Peru.

After acknowledging that the Sino-Peruvian trade balance favors Peru, Tudela said that the Peruvian Government is working to amend this situation.

Moreover, during a ceremony held at noon at the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Tudela and Benita Ferrero-Waldner, the Austrian Foreign Relations Secretary, signed an agreement through which Peru and Austria agree to suppress the use of visas in diplomatic and service passports. Ferrero-Waldner arrived on 11 October on a three-day official visit. This is the first time that an Austrian state secretary visits Peru.

Bhutto, UNSG on Kashmir, Afghanistan

BK1910094095 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The UN Secretary General [UNSG] has said he would continue his efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute. Mr. Butrus-Ghali said this while talking to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto during a meeting in the Colombian city of Cartagena. The prime minister thanked him for making a special reference to the Kashmir dispute in the annual report of the United Nations. The prime minister told the world body chief that Pakistan only wanted peace in Afghanistan and supported UN representative, Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri, in his efforts to find a solution to the Afghan problem. Ms. Benazir Bhutto also met the outgoing chairman of the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] conference, President Suharto of Indonesia, and the Palestinian leader, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat. She also met the delegations of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nicaragua who are attending the conference.

Radio Pakistan's special representative says the prime minister is the main media attraction at the NAM summit conference. Many TV and radio organizations covering the summit have sought interviews of the prime minister, but because of her tight schedule, she is finding it hard to accommodate all of them.

Bhutto Comments on Kashmir in Address

BK1910071295 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has called upon the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] countries to take practical steps to resolve international issues like Kashmir and Bosnia and to ensure an equitable global economic order for its members. Addressing the NAM Summit conference in the Colombian city of Cartagena last night, the prime minister suggested that the Movement must establish a conflict prevention and resolution mechanism in order to achieve this goal, as well as an expert forum on market economies.

The prime minister dwelt at length on the prevailing political and economic situation in the world after the end of the Cold War. She said the Cold War is over, but peace is not in sight. The fight for freedom continues all over the world—including Kashmir and Bosnia. The prime minister said the Kashmir dispute casts a shadow over peace and stability in all of South Asia. It is the oldest unresolved item on the UN's agenda, which first called in 1948 for a plebiscite and exercise of the right of self-determination by the Kashmiris to resolve the issue.

Bhutto said the people of Jammu and Kashmir have endured a long night of suffering. Over 40,000 have been killed, women have been raped, and children kidnapped. Similarly, Serb aggression in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the brutal occupation of Bosnian land, and the genocide of its people cannot be ignored, therefore, the NAM must firmly demonstrate that aggression will not be rewarded. Because many international problems involve NAM countries, it should establish a conflict prevention and resolution mechanism.

The prime minister mentioned the manipulations by developed countries through their media and multinationals and said we must face these challenges boldly. She said that the summit should set up a subcommittee to develop a framework for the establishment of an experts forum on the market economy. She said this forum should ensure the safeguarding of developing countries' economic interests. The developed world should also share the bill for improving environmental protection. The new world order should ensure that the political freedom, traditions, and cultures of the developing countries are protected.

Radio Pakistan's special representative Syed Nazir Bukhari, in a dispatch from Cartagena, says the Pakistan prime minister in her forceful speech called for a new pragmatic economic orientation for the NAM in the Cartagena declaration in order to promote a dialogue

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with developed countries and to coordinate with the Group of 77 for creating a just economic order.

Bhutto Meets Leaders Attending Summit

BK2010102295 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 20 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, now in Cartagena, held a series of meeetings with the world leaders, besides participating in the deliberations of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] Summit conference. The main thrust of these meetings was to find ways to increase bilateral cooperation and make NAM an effective organization.

Colombian President Ernesto Samper held a 30-minute meeting with the prime minister. During the meeting bhutto expressed her appreciation for the successful holding of the conference and thanked the Colombian president for the hospitality shown to the Pakistani delegation. Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati along with his deputy minister also called on Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and discussed with her matters concerning bilateral ties and deliberations of the NAM conference. Others who called on the prime minister included Nepalese Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Dueba, Yemen Vice President Abd al-Rab Hadi, the Yemen deputy prime minister, and ROK Vice President (Park Chang-chol). The prime minisetr of Uganda also held a meeting with the prime minister and the two leaders discussed ways to strengthen bilateral economic cooperation, especially in the technical field. The prime minister offered Uganda the services of Pakistani doctors and engineers.

Radio Pakistan special representative, Syed Nazir Bukhari, reports from Cartagena that the foreign leaders have appreciated the prime minister's proposal to establish an economic forum to tackle the economic barriers created by the developed world which is retarding the progress of developing countries.

Pakistan Official on Rao's NAM Speech

BK1910133995 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] While in Cartagena, the prime minister met a large number of foreign delegations attending the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] Summit conference. They included those from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nicaragua.

Briefing newsmen about her engagements, the foreign secretary, Mr. Najmuddin Sheikh, said the prime minister also met the outgoing chairman of the NAM conference, President Suharto of Indonesia, and the Palestinian leader, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat. She held fruitful exchange of views with the UN secretary general. The prime minister thanked the world body chief, Mr. Butrus-Ghali, for making a special reference to the Kashmir dispute in the annual report of the United Nations. The UN secretary general promised that he would continue his efforts in regard to the peaceful settlement of the dispute. The prime minister also explained to him that Pakistan only wanted peace in Afghanistan and supported UN Representative Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri in his efforts to find a solution to the Afghan problem. Radio Pakistan special representative says the UN secretary general informed Ms. Benazir Bhutto that he would ask Mr. Mestiri to keep in view the assessment of Pakistan regarding Afghanistan.

The foreign secretary said Pakistan is fully justified in raising the Kashmir issue at the NAM Summit conference. Referring to the Indian prime minister objection to Prime Minister Bhutto's statement on Kashmir dispute during her speech at the conference, Mr. Sheikh said that NAM's continuous struggle against colonial rule offered testimony to the fact that freedom struggle against foreign occupation was a justified action and worth emulating. Mr. Narasimha Rao's statement was, therefore, neither logical nor persuasive. In fact, India was pursuing a worst form of state terrorism in occupied Kashmir. The foreign secretary said that the letter of accession of Kashmir to India was also fraudulent as the recent book on Kashmir has proved. Furthermore, Kashmir remains a disputed territory since 1947 and Indian leaders have repeatedly promised to give right of self-determination to the Kashmiri people. The foreign secretary said the Indian prime minister's statement that dispute only related to Azad Kashmir was a joke, which hardly deserved a comment.

Jordan's King Husayn Gives Speech

JN1910144795 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Majesty King Husayn called on the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] states to make more contributions to peace in various parts of the world, including the Middle East. His majesty added: We view with satisfaction NAM achievements over the past decades, however, challenges are becoming greater. Thus the NAM should make an overall reassessment of its strategies to serve its peoples in keeping with its sublime and noble principles and objectives.

His majesty added in a speech delivered on his behalf by Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Kabariti at the 11th NAM summit currently held in Colombia: Jordan reiterates the need for establishing strong cooperative relations among countries. These relations should be

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based on mutual respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs.

His majesty added: The relationship between peace and security on the one hand and economic and social development on the other has become a strong one, hence emanates the importance of enforcing the development agenda after the international community has taken positive steps to activate the peace agenda.

His majesty went on to say: It has become imperative for us to rearrange our priorities and to place on top of these priorities economic and social development and eradication of poverty. This requires lending support to the international and regional organizations in shouldering these tasks.

He added: The NAM should play a role in the process of democratizing international monetary establishments and bolstering the role of the UN and regional organizations in terms of the world economic decision.

The 11th NAM summit will conclude its meetings in Cartagena, Colombia today following two days of debates centering on the need for introducing reforms to the UN and expanding the Security Council and changing its makeup. Turkmenistan was accepted as new member in the NAM. Applications by other countries are still under discussion.

'Text' of King Husayn's Address

JN1910193295 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1535 GMT 19 Oct 95

["Text" of speech delivered on behalf of Jordan's King Husayn by Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Kabariti at the Nonaligned Movement's 11th summit in Colombia on 19 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] Colombia, 19 Oct (PETRA) — it is my pleasure to begin my speech by congratulating you on your assumption of the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] for the next three years. I am confident that you will succeed in leading the movement. Please allow me to take this opportunity to underline the friendly relations binding our two countries which I hope will prosper and become stronger. I would also like to pay tribute to your predecessor — President Suharto, president of Indonesia, who spared no effort during his country's presidency of the movement during the past three years and who worked with unmatched diligence and devotion to achieve the movement's goals.

By the time this summit is held, four full decades will have passed since the convocation of the Afro-Asian summit in Bandung. The Bandung Conference, in which Jordan took part, marked the early beginning of our movement when it drafted the ten principles. These are the major principles of international relations which are in line with the spirit of the UN Charter. They are also the same principles that were crystallized in Belgrade when the movement was established, six years after the Bandung Conference. The movement then sought to form a major political and moral power serving as a proper replacement for the policy of alliances and polarization, which prevailed at the time and persisted until the end of the past decade.

Our keenness on the continuation of our movement emanates from our belief in the vital role it plays on the international arena, basically in terms of representing the interests of the countries of the South vis-a-vis the countries of the North, both within or outside the framework of the United Nations. This role is also represented in encouraging the North-South dialogue, in addition to boosting the South-South dialogue seeking a better understanding and cooperation among the countries of the South so that solutions of the common problems cab be attained.

The relationship between peace and security on the one hand and economic and social development on the other has become a strong one. Hence the importance of enforcing the development agenda after the international community has taken positive steps to activate the agenda for peace with its four major elements: Preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace-keeping, and peace-building following the end of conflict. This makes it imperative for us to rearrange our priorities and to place at the top of these priorities economic and social development and eradication of poverty. This entails lending support to the international and regional organizations in shouldering these tasks. These organizations should develop a balance between their political and security tasks on the one hand and economic and social tasks on the other.

Besides peace and development, there is a third important element, that is, democracy. Many NAM member states, particularly following the end of the Cold War, made large strides toward establishing democracy in their societies. This helped achieve economic and social development on the one hand and it helped make further steps toward peace and security on the other. Democratic societies are more inclined toward peace and security than those societies governed by other types of ruling systems. This conviction makes it imperative for us to work out an agenda for democracy that corresponds, in terms of function and significance, to the agenda for peace and the agenda for development.

During the recent years, the Middle East saw a serious drive toward peace for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The peace process, which

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had its beginning in the Madrid conference four years ago, led to positive results, including the signing of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty. According to this treaty, Jordan restored all its territorial and water rights in keeping with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the land- for-peace principle. We look forward to making more achievements, especially since the sustainability of peace in the region relies on the extent of its justice and comprehensiveness. Therefore, the negotiating tracks involving Israel and each of Syria and Lebanon must be pricked.

On the level of multilateral negotiations, some considerable accomplishments have been made. The Amman economic summit, which will be held at the end of October, is the crowning of the efforts that sought to achieve a headway in the domain of economic and regional development. We hope the regional development bank will be established along with other proposed applicable economic projects. These projects are intended to activate economic and social development in the Middle East, something which will help further comprehensive, enduring, and just peace. We also attach great importance to the forthcoming Barcelona conference, which will hopefully advance Arab-European partnership.

Tangible progress was also made on the Palestinian-Israeli track when the Taba agreement to extend the self-rule to the West Bank was signed in Washington two weeks ago. In this regard, my country's delegation would like to express Jordan's full support for the efforts of the Palestinian National Authority to achieve just and comprehensive peace and to establish an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

In view of the situation in the Gulf, my country reaffirms its concern about security in that vital region and also voices its strong eagerness to see close cooperation relations there based on mutual respect and noninterference in the domestic affairs of any country, taking into account the historical and religious ties and the mutual interests, including security and peace for their people, to preserve these peoples' prosperity and progress.

Proceeding from this principle, we support the Emirian right to seek a solution to the Iranian-occupied islands through peaceful means and in harmony with the international law.

While it appreciates the positive step Iraq took by recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and international borders and while it stresses the need to lift the blockade on the fraternal Iraqi people to end their suffering, to maintain Iraq's territorial integrity and its people's unity, and to prevent its fragmentation, which will endanger the region's security and safety, my country stresses the need to solve the problem of the missing and jailed Kuwaitis. We consider this matter very important in view of its legal and human dimensions. My country urges the full implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

Therefore, my country stresses its solidarity with and sympathy for Iraq's people in their current ordeal, as well as the need to respect their rights and their legitimate aspirations for freedom and to adhere to their unity. My country does this in clean conscience and in response to human rights principles and to the UN Charter.

Regarding the tragic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, we can say that it deserves every determination by our movement to implement the Security Council's resolutions on the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We also hope that the recent declaration of principles issued in New York following the meeting of the foreign ministers of the three concerned states under the supervision of the Western liaison group will achieve the aspirations of the Bosnian people.

The NAM has always made tangible contributions to efforts to achieve peace in many parts of the world, including the Middle East. I do not think it will refrain from making further peace efforts this time. The NAM's solidarity with the Arab peoples is extremely important because it will support these efforts and will entrench the legitimate national rights of these peoples. The same also applies to other areas of dispute such as the Gulf region and Bosnia—Herzegovina.

One of the buttresses of world peace and security is disarmament, particularly full removal of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons and their means of delivery. The NAM has played a major role during the summit on revision and renewal of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], which was held in New York last Spring. This role effectively helped the conference come up with important decisions in terms of boosting the NPT's revision and working out principles for supporting the international nonproliferation system. It also helped bring out a decision on the Middle East which stipulates, among other things, the need for achieving the universality of the NPT. This universality can be realized if the other countries that failed to join the NPT change their position and put their nuclear facilities under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Considerable steps should be taken toward creating a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

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NAM member states supported the consensus at this conference in terms of the indefinite extension of the NPT on the basis of common understanding on the need for working out a comprehensive treaty banning nuclear tests before the end of next year and drafting a legally binding treaty. This will give security assurance to non-nuclear countries. NAM members also stressed the need for continuing efforts to achieve full nuclear disarmament and stated that any violation of the spirit and letter of the NPT's revision and extension conference was a violation by the nuclear countries of their pledges.

The problem of debts accumulating for many NAM countries is one of the major obstacles to economic and social development. Despite the overall improvement of the world economy over the past few years, this intricate problem still exists. Half of the world's population still live under the spell of poverty. Probably, one of the major causes of this situation, which our movement should address, is the fact that world economic administration, and thus the decisions that affect second-world economies, is mostly centered in certain international establishments. These establishments are influenced by or satellites to the industrialized countries, like the World bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Group of 7. Sir, everybody knows that this leads to neutralizing the United Nations and its affiliate organizations.

Here, I would like to refer to the importance of democracy not only in societies but also in the international monetary establishments which dominate the world's economic resources. The NAM should play a role in democratizing these international establishments and boosting the role of the UN and regional organizations in terms of the world economic decision. The NAM's role is never restricted to the North-South dialogue or to the South-South dialogue or to addressing the problem of indebtedness. This problem should be addressed in depth.

Mr. Chairman, finally, in a world that is witnessing further globalization, progress in transportation and telecommunications, and technological advancement which rendered the world a small village, it has become imperative for the NAM to step up its activities and make a comprehensive reassessment of its strategies so that it will serve its peoples and achieve the sublime and noble principles and objectives that served as its springboard four decades ago. We view with satisfaction the NAM's accomplishments over the past decades, however, the challenges are becoming greater, especially after the end of the Cold War. World economic concerns have overshadowed all other. They were placed on top of the world action agenda after the relationship between peace, development, and democracy became stronger, as we said earlier.

Bahraini Minister Addresses Summit

JN2010073895 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Cartagena, 18 Oct [as received] (WAKH)— The state of Bahrain has called on the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to play an active and effective role in the international arena to define the characteristics of the new world order. Bahrain added that this requires the solidarity and unity of its members by overcoming their differences and settling their disputes through peaceful means to help the movement contribute effectively to establishing a world order based on justice, fairness, and equality.

This came in the speech delivered by Labor and Social Affairs Minister 'Abd-al-Nabi 'Abdallah al-Shu'lah at the 11th NAM summit in Cartagena in Colombia today. Al-Shu'lah also called on the NAM to reiterate the importance of Iraq's implementation of Security Council resolutions on Kuwait, particularly regarding the release of Kuwaiti and nonKuwaiti prisoners. This, he added, will enable the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on it and ease the human suffering of the Iraqi people. At the same time, he reaffirmed Bahrain's concern for Iraq's unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national independence.

In his review of the positive developments in the Middle East peace process, the Bahraini labor and social affairs minister reiterated the need for respecting the principle of land for peace and for implementing Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 425, and 497 which guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territory, including holy Jerusalem, the occupied Syrian Golan, and the occupied Lebanese territory. Within this context, the Bahraini minister called on the NAM — through its role in the international quarters — to mobilize world public opinion and to take the initiative in exerting pressure on Israel to abandon its illegitimate policies and practices.

Regarding the Bosnian crisis, the Bahraini minister of labor and social affairs stressed, in his speech at the NAM summit, the importance of adopting a firm stand vis-a-vis the Serbian aggressions against the sovereignty and independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina and supporting the ongoing international efforts in the negotiations. He added that the only way to resolve the Bosnian crisis is to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as to fully respect the Security Council resolutions and the international law.

He expressed confidence that the NAM's support for the Republic of Bosnian-Herzegovina is a support for

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rights, justice, and fairness, as well as a reiteration of the NAM's principles and objectives through supporting the positive developments which have recently taken place in Bosnia-Herzegovina, including the cease- fire. He called on the NAM to continue to exert pressure to implement the UN resolutions and to champion a just solution for all parties.

Al-Shu'lah touched on the continuation of fighting in Afghanistan. He said: Regrettably, the war is still going on between the conflicting Afghan factions despite the continuous calls issued by the NAM and the international organizations to stop the bloodshed and to resort to reason and logic. He reiterated the call on all parties to the conflict to achieve peace and stability in Afghanistan and to strengthen national reconciliation among the factions of the Afghan people.

The Bahraini minister stressed that the tragic situation in Somalia requires that the NAM reiterates its commitment to achieve peace and national reconciliation among its warring factions. He also called on these factions to stop the fighting and abide by the Addis Ababa agreement, as well as to honor the cease-fire and remove all obstacles on the path of establishing peace and security in Somalia.

Labor and Social Affairs Minister 'Abd-al-Nabi al-Shu'lah called on the NAM to reactivate the dialogue between the North and South being one of the main pillars to create an appropriate economic environment for economic growth and continuous development so that this dialogue will follow a new course based on partnership and mutual interests between the developed and advanced countries.

He also called for strengthening economic cooperation among the NAM members being a pressing need to strengthen its negotiating stand with the advanced countries. He added that this can be achieved through economic and trade cooperation among all NAM members based on the principles of equality, evenness, solidarity, and coherence, as well as on avoiding conflicts and negative measures and restrictions.

Concluding his speech, the Bahraini minister expressed hope that the summit will issue the "Cartagena declaration and working plan" which will reiterate the principles and objectives of the NAM and reinforce its activities within the framework of the United Nations and the other international quarters to face the challenges facing the world which is on the verge of the 21st Century so as to enable all countries to work shoulder to shoulder to serve the cause of peace, development, equality, and justice in the world.

'Arafat Urges Israeli Compliance

JN1910144895 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency President Yasir 'Arafat delivered an important political speech at the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] summit convening in Colombia.

In his speech, President 'Arafat underlined the fact that the Palestinian people view the achievement of peace as a strategic option. He added that Israel needs to comply with the provisions of the agreement on the second stage of the Declaration of Principles. Likewise, he noted, the donor nations need to fulfill their financial commitments to the National Authority.

His excellency, the president, called for promoting the work of the NAM chairmanship through a committee that should be formed toward that end.

President 'Arafat met with several heads of delegations attending the summit.

President 'Arafat is scheduled to deliver an important political speech at the UN General Assembly marking the United Nations' 50th anniversary.

Iraqi Meetings Reported

JN1910204795 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 19 Oct (INA)— Philippine President Fidel Ramos asked [Iraqi] Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf to relay his heartfelt greetings to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn.

This came during a meeting between the Philippine president and the foreign minister in the Colombian city of Cartagena yesterday.

During the meeting, the foreign minister presented the Philippine president with a thorough explanation of Iraq's relationship with the UN Security Council and the UN Special Commission. They also discussed bilateral friendly ties.

The Philippine president expressed the Philippines' sympathy with Iraq and the Iraqi people, who have been suffering under an unfair embargo for over five years.

Guyanese President Cheddi Jagan also received the foreign minister, who is the head of the Iraqi delegation to the 11th Nonaligned Movement [NAM] summit currently convening in the Colombian city of Cartagena.

During the meeting, Jagan reiterated his solidarity and that of the Guyanese people with His Excellency

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President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people in their fight against the malicious foreign schemes and the unfair sanctions clamped on Iraq for over five years.

Burkinabe President Joao Bernardo Vieira also received Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf.

During the meeting, al-Sahhaf presented the Burkinabe president with a thorough explanation of Iraq's relationship with the UN Security Council and the UN Special Commission. He stressed the need for the UN Security Council to fulfill its own obligations by lifting the unfair sanctions clamped on the Iraqi people, particularly since Iraq has honored its commitments regarding the relevant UN resolutions.

For his part, the Burkinabe president expressed his sympathy with Iraq and hoped that the unfair sanctions will be revoked soon.

During a meeting in Cartagena, Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat asked the foreign minister to relay his heartfelt fraternal greetings to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. 'Arafat asserted that he and the Palestinian people support Iraq in its fight against the unfair embargo.

The foreign minister also met with Alvaro Garcia, head of the Chilean delegation to the NAM summit.

The foreign minister presented the Chilean minister with an explanation of Iraq's cooperation with the UN Security Council and the UN Special Commission to bring about the completion of the commission's task so that the UN Security Council may lift the unfair Iraq embargo. They also discussed the prospects of resuming Iraqi-Chilean contacts to promote bilateral ties.

The foreign minister also met with Qatari Foreign Minister Ahmad Bin-'Abdallah al-Mahmud. They discussed the fraternal Iraqi-Qatari ties. The foreign minister presented his Qatari counterpart with a thorough explanation on Iraq's cooperation with the UN Special Commission.

Iraq's Al-Sahhaf Addresses Summit

JN2010103695 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2120 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 19 Oct (INA)—Iraq has said that it believes that the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] can strengthen its role through modernizing its methods of action to establish international relations free from polarization. This came in Iraq's address which was delivered tonight by [Iraqi] Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf at the NAM summit being held in Cartagena in Colombia. The foreign minister said: The NAM has a historic opportunity to play a big role in rectifying the structures and working mechanisms of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council. He added that democracy should be introduced into the Security Council's methods of action, noting that its membership must be expanded to guarantee fair representation of the NAM states in light of their geographical distribution.

Al-Sahhaf added that the NAM is called on to undertake efforts to effectively contribute to tackling the methods of action within the international organization. He said that the policy of hegemony which a superpower is trying to impose on the work of the international organization to achieve one-sided policies has nothing to do with the [UN] Charter and the mutual interests of the member states.

He said: Iraq, which is one of the founding states of the NAM, has continued to participate effectively in its activities and remained concerned to maintain and expand its role in reinforcing the common action of its members with the aim of entrenching their freedom, independence, and right to development and to participate in forging the common future of mankind.

Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf noted that one state or a group of states is trying to use double standards to settle international issues by dividing the world into friends and enemies and by wagering on military alliance instead of strengthening the United Nations. This, he added, might be more dangerous than the Cold War itself regarding world safety and the work of the Security Council.

Al-Sahhaf said that in light of the practical experiment which has been going on for more than five years, Iraq calls on the NAM states to shoulder a special responsibility and to demonstrate solidarity by adopting policies aimed at achieving the common interests of the international community and maintaining balance between rights and duties so that the logic of force will not prevail.

The foreign minister added that despite Iraq's implementation of most of the provisions of Resolution 687 and other resolutions and despite its implementation of the overall essential provisions which came in this resolution, the comprehensive siege imposed on our country and people — the siege the likes of which was never adopted by the Security Council throughout its history — has neither changed nor eased. The siege, he added, even lacks objective and fair assessment that would entail encouragement and give hope and confidence in the possibility of returning the situation to normal in harmony with the UN Charter.

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In his address, the foreign minister reviewed the tragic repercussions of the siege imposed on Iraq. He noted that Iraq has been facing, since the beginning, unilateral policies adopted by one or two Security Council permanent members. These policies, he added, reflect an organized plan to violate Iraq's sovereignty, interfere in its internal affairs, and to forge conspiracies with the aim of changing its patriotic rule and destroying its development potentials and the basic infrastructures of its economy.

Al-Sahhaf added: All this is taking place under the pretext of implementing the Security Council resolutions, whose provisions have nothing to do with the objectives of the Security Council. You are aware that the sanctions regime in the UN Charter is only a method aimed at achieving results that are geared toward achieving the objectives and principles of the United Nations and that the sanctions must be lifted when the reasons for them no longer exist.

The foreign minister reaffirmed that the justication for the sanctions no longer exists in this case, and consequently, the sanctions on our country must be lifted. However, he added, the United States is the side that is obstructing this process.

Foreign Minister al-Sahhaf said: Iraq's steadfastness and our people's cohesion and rally around their patriotic government under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn will remain the strongest weapon in the hands of the Iraqis to defend their rights, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. He noted that our people hope that the NAM will call on the Security Council to implement its obligations toward Iraq in accordance with the provisions of the Security Council resolutions themselves.

Yemeni Vice President Addresses Summit

JN1910205295 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1724 GMT 19 Oct 95

["Text" of Yemen's speech given by Major General 'Abd-Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, Yemeni vice president and head of the Yemeni delegation to the Nonaligned Movement's 11th summit, in Colombia; date not given; from the "News Follow-up" program — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Chairman, Your Majesties and Excellencies, Esteemed Delegates: At the outset of my speech, allow me to extend sincere congratulations on electing you to chair this important conference.

Through you, I extend my profound thanks, in my own name and on behalf of the Yemeni delegation, to the fraternal Colombian people and the Colombian Government for the warm welcome, hospitality, and good preparation for this conference.

We, members of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM], will emerge from this conference more cohesive and with a stronger faith in the NAM principles. We have been guided by these principles for 40 years. We are convinced that while leading the NAM for the next three years, your country will play a prominent role in renewing the NAM march and giving it the international dimension accompanying the new international changes and tasks.

Mr. Chairman: Through its wise principles on which the NAM was founded, the 1955 Bandung conference constituted an international gathering which derived its strength from its principles and from the aspirations of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples.

The founders of our movement ruled out the concept of force and violence in relations among states. Some 40 years ago, they strongly believed that the principle of peaceful coexistence is the sound way to create a stable world and balanced international relations which protect world security and peace.

As the 20th century is about to end, and at the outset of a new qualitative change in terms of laying the foundations for a new world order, we now have a stronger belief in the soundness of our movement's principles and peaceful policy. Human history is still perplexed and it requires an ethical force which will contribute to creating a new human community dominated by amity and cooperation. Such an ethical force will also keep away the fears of war, panic, and starvation. This is the role of our movement in the coming years.

In the past four decades, our movement contributed to removing racial discrimination and supporting the peoples in three continents to obtain their national independence. The NAM is now called upon to continue its historic role in working for disarmament, entrenching world stability, and enhancing economic cooperation among nations.

The NAM has not been, and will not be, an international grouping meant for confrontation and challenges. It is an ethical framework for international cooperation which contributes to the historical development of peoples. It is also an important means for nations' progress and world peace. This is Bandung's real spirit.

Mr. Chairman: The world has begun to witness substantive changes in international relations. This requires us to confront challenges and to create new mechanisms to address these changes. Many hotbeds of tension are still posing threats to international security and peace. In the Middle East, obstacles are still impeding the peace

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process as a result of Israel's intransigence, its evasion of withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and its continued building of settlements, as well as its confiscation of lands, its attempt to Judaize Jerusalem, its disavowal of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, and its impediment of the Syrian-Israeli track.

The Arab countries' lofty attitude should meet with credibility from the Israeli side, so all parties can find a just and comprehensive solution in the region. This can only be achieved by extending the Palestinian self-rule area on the path of establishing an independent state on Palestinian land with holy Jerusalem as its capital.

Moreover, the peace process on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks should be accelerated in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, so the states in the region will devote their efforts to development and to achieving economic and social progress for their peoples.

In the European Continent, the Muslim people of Bosnia-Herzegovina are still subjected to annihilation by the Serb forces. This may expose the Balkan region to a devastating war. Within this context, my country supports the peace efforts designed to find a just solution for the parties to the conflict in former Yugoslavia. Such a solution will enable the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to reconstruct its territory within its internationally-recognized borders.

The world is now witnessing accelerating qualitative changes in political and economic relations. Peoples and governments give priority to the issue of development. Despite differences in the economic and social regimes of states, the world now has intermingled economic relations, joint interests, and unified objectives and purposes.

Therefore, confronting backwardness is a collective responsibility. Likewise, narrowing the gap between advanced and developing countries is a joint humanitarian task requiring further development efforts on the national and international levels to create a sound international environment and a comprehensive world stability.

Peace and development are two inseparable conditions for practical stability. The members of our movement should make further coordination and cooperation in accordance with a working program which will serve as a basis for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

From this premise, our country supports the efforts of the joint coordination committee between the Group of 77 and the NAM, and calls for further activation of this committee because it is the appropriate mechanism to enhance south-south economic cooperation. Consequently, it will contribute further to reactivating the constructive dialogue between developing and advanced states based on real integration, joint interests, and collective responsibility in accordance with General Assembly Resolutions 49 and 95 on renewing dialogue with regard to enhancing international developmental economic cooperation through partnership.

Yemen has accompanied the NAM since its establishment and has continued to play its positive role as part of the NAM in embodiment of the peaceful attitude in our foreign policy. Now that our country restored its unity on 22 May 1990 and confronted the secessionist move in 1994, it is well aware of its responsibility on the regional and international levels.

Stemming from the NAM principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness, we solved the border problem with fraternal Oman with the spirit of fraternity and joint interest. With the same seriousness and credibility, we now seek to resolve the border issue with fraternal Saudi Arabia in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed on 26 February 1995. This emanates from our belief that resolving regional problems will provide stability to the states and peoples in the region and give us all an opportunity to direct our efforts toward development which is the focus of our attention.

We in Yemen seek to concentrate on the issues of development, make a qualitative stride in the structure of our community, and improve the individual's standard of living, so we can play our role in that part of the world and positively contribute, along with other peoples, to enhancing and safeguarding world security and peace. We can thus proceed toward a comprehensive development which will create a new human community. Such a community will consolidate international economic cooperation and manage to confront the challenges of the 21st century.

Syria's Khaddam Meets Iranian Envoy

JN1910211195 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam received Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister and head of the Iranian delegation to the 11th Nonaligned Movement [NAM] summit, at the headquarters of the summit conference in Cartagena. They discussed developments in the region, topics presented to the NAM, and issues of mutual interest.

The vice president also met with Oleg Soskovets, Russian first deputy prime minister. Talks centered on bilateral relations and issues listed on the summit's agenda.

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'Text' of Khaddam's Address

JN2010074895 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Oct 95

["Text" of a speech delivered by Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam at the Nonaligned Movement's, NAM, 11th summit in Colombia on 19 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Chairman, esteemed members: It is my pleasure to convey the best regards of President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his heartfelt wishes of success to our conference. It is also my pleasure to congratulate you Mr. President on your election as president of the conference. I would also like to thank you for the efforts your government has undertaken to provide the proper conditions for holding our conference in your beautiful country, which holds the name of Cartagena — the Tunisian city which was one of the most important centers of Arab civilization in the Arab Maghreb and Andalusia.

Mr. Chairman, esteemed members, the world's countries and peoples are extremely apprehensive of the current international situation and the absence of international balance. Power, with its military, economic, and political aspects, is now dominating most parts of the world. There is worry about the new hegemony and about interference in the internal affairs of countries and attempts to control their resources and influence their national decisions. National sovereignty, which is the crux of international stability, has become threatened by the powers which seek to impose their hegemony on the world and reinstate their colonialist influence which the peoples sought to terminate and thus achieve national independence.

The world's need for a new world order has become pressing in the wake of the collapse of the former order. The new order should be based on justice, equality, and democracy in international relations, the right of peoples to self-determination, and absolute abstention from interference by foreign parties in the internal affairs of countries.

The new world order, which is a set of rules that should govern international relations, should rely on the UN Charter. It should also be agreed upon by the world's peoples in a free and equal manner away from hegemony, domination, and imposition of heteronomy on countries.

Besides this uneasy international situation, other dangers are threatening world security and stability, foremost of which is the widening gulf between the developed, industrialized countries and the Third World countries, which have become unable to create the opportunities of growth and optimal exploitation of their natural and human resources. They have also become unable to secure the basic requirements of food, health, education, and progress, because they are already deprived from the correct exploitation of their resources. Moreover, the rich and developed countries are shirking their human obligations toward these countries, which are experiencing severe suffering that renders them unable to achieve progress.

Starvation, poverty, backwardness, and want are the most dangerous bombs threatening international security and peace, in addition to the current chaos in international relations. These relations are based on the military and economic strength of some states and not on sovereignty and equality.

The world cannot be led by force. Force alone cannot provide stability and security to anyone. Moreover, hegemony and controlling peoples' resources cannot provide security, peace, and stability. World cooperation, human solidarity, and cooperation in filling the gap between the world that has wealth and strength and the world that has suffering, poverty, and want is the only way to build a secure and stable world.

Since its establishment, the NAM has played important roles in enhancing the national independence of Third World peoples. It has also contributed to achieving relative stability in international relations. In earlier phases, it also curbed the threats of the Cold War at that time.

Now that the former international order, which was based on balance between the two superpowers, has ended, the NAM has a great responsibility in terms of seeking to achieve a new balance in international relations and establish a new world order that will replace the current international chaos. This chaos has seriously absented the UN role and placed the world before a rugged, difficult, and worrying road.

Since its establishment, the NAM has played an important role in consolidating peoples' struggle for liberation and independence. It is now demanded to play a similar role in protecting national independence and stopping the attempts to achieve hegemony, confiscate sovereignty, and control peoples' resources.

The voices calling for the liquidation of the NAM because the former international order has collapsed, ignore the fact that the threats posed to our peoples today have increased and that the threats posed by unipolarism in the international arena can only be curbed through our peoples' solidarity. The economic and social suffering of a large number of our states requires enhancing the role of the NAM.

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The attempt to impose hegemony in the international arena because of the existing balance of power is a source of worry to all peoples. Moreover, the attempts to interfere in domestic affairs threaten the major accomplishments achieved by our peoples through struggle and sacrifices. All this affirms the need for the continuation of the NAM and reinforcement of its role.

Mr. Chairman, after the collapse of the international balance and resort to selectivity in UN resolutions, bloody crises have increased in many parts of the world. Moreover, a great deal of regional tension still exists. This constitutes a threat to international security and peace. For instance, the Cypriot problem remains unsolved. We were always in support of a solution through negotiations under the sponsorship of the United Nations and based on its resolutions. The Libyan Jamahiriyah is suffering from an unfair embargo imposed on it. We demand the lifting of this embargo, which has caused much pain to the fraternal Libyan people.

With the collapse of the former world order, complex and painful regional issues emerged. The second Gulf war was the most painful. This is because it basically undermined the region's stability; opened the road for foreign interference; disrupted inter-Arab relations; caused great damage to two fraternal countries, resulting in great suffering for them and for the entire region.

Perhaps one of the most prominent direct results of the collapse of the former world order is the war in Bosnia between parties that not too long ago were living in one country. This war resulted in the killing and displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, caused continuous suffering, and coercion and humiliation to mankind.

Mr. Chairman, despite major developments in the world since the mid-80's, there is one thing that did not change, that is, the hostile mentality adopted by Israel, which refuses to implement UN resolutions related to its conflict with the Arabs. Since 1973, Syria announced its policy toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on the implementation of UN resolutions. We dealt with every peace initiative in a positive spirit. However, Israeli intransigence obstructed all these initiatives.

We have advocated a peace that would achieve stability, guarantee rights, and safeguard dignity, whereas Israel championed its own version of peace, which would consecrate its occupation and promote its plan of forcing its hegemony on the region and controlling its resources.

We have championed a peace that is based on equitability [al-takafu'] and equality [al-tasawi], whereas the Israelis sought an unbalanced peace. They are seeking to force their own version of peace, which neither restores the territories nor safeguards rights. Any peace deal in which one side forces its own conditions on the other, and which creates feelings of injustice and outrage, lays the seeds of new wars in the region. The Israelis must realize that the peace deals they are concluding with this or that party which do not guarantee the restoration of rights, chief among which are the liberation of territories and the right to self-determination, will bring them neither security nor stability. On the contrary, such deals will only promote regional instability, not to mention the untold dangers entailed. The feeling by millions of Arabs that they are victims of injustice and that they do not have a future to look forward to will never be a factor of stability or prosperity.

The peace treaties notoriously known to the world as treaties not based on balance [al-tawazun], equality [al-tasawi], equitability [al-takafu'], and respect for the basic rights of all the parties concerned were temporary truces that were followed by harsher and more ferocious wars. He who reads history will realize that such wars buried all inequitable [ghayr al-mutakafi'ah] treaties. The pages of these treaties bear witness to this. When it calls for the achievement of a just, comprehensive, and balanced peace that does not reward the aggressor, Syria is championing a viable peace that would achieve stability and security in the region and the world at large.

We have accepted the U.S. initiative, which is grounded in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and a recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people. We took part in many rounds of bilateral talks in the aftermath of the Madrid conference. Moreover, we facilitated the efforts of the U.S. broker to achieve practical formulas for the implementation of the aforesaid UN Security Council resolutions. However, all this ran into the Israeli intransigence and the unfair and stubborn Israeli conditions.

Through its concern to achieve peace in the region, Syria has demonstrated great flexibility. The Israeli side, however, misread our desire for peace. So, it increased its intransigence and further complicated the talks. We expected the Government of Israel to be more realistic and to realize that Syria' desire for peace cannot mean relinquishing an inch of land or a part of national sovereignty over this land. We also expected the Israelis to realize that nothing would make Syria relinquish its rights and dignity, because if Syria does this it will then set the fuse of a bomb which will continously threaten regional security.

We always reiterate before the international quarters, particularly before this NAM gathering, our adherence

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to peace which can only be achieved on the basis of full Israeli withdrawal to the 4 June 1967 cease-fire line and from all Lebanese territory occupied by the Israeli forces.

We are committed to follow the peace process. At the same time, we reiterate the inseparability of the Syrian and Lebanese tracks. Without this, the comprehensive solution, on which the peace initiative was established, will not be achieved.

Mr. Chairman, esteemed members: As our peoples' suffering is increasing and the concern over the future, national sovereignty, security, and stability is escalating under these difficult circumstances the world is facing, we have a great responsibility in terms of defining tasks and methods of work to reach an effective solidarity that paves the way of hope for a new world where more justice, freedom, prosperity, and fraternity prevail, a world which is free from injustice, tyranny, and aggression and in which fraternity, freedom, and equality really prevail for the wellbeing of all nations.

Velayati, Bolkiah Discuss Ties

LD1910115595 Tehran IRNA in English 1118 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Oct. 19, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met and conferred with his Bruneian counterpart Mohamed Bolkiah in Colombia on Thursday on the sidelines of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) summit meet, which is being held in Cartagena, Colombia, October 14-20.

The two sides at the meeting expressed satisfaction with growing bilateral and multilateral ties and cooperation.

They also exchanged views on the second Iran-Brunei joint economic commission session, which is to be held early in winter season, and called joint commission as a suitable framework for organization of Tehran-Bandar Seri Begawan ties and cooperation.

Cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was among other topics discussed at the meeting, where the two sides termed as "important" strengthening of the two powerful economic organizations.

Rao on India's Nuclear-Free Plan

BK2010014495 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The prime minister has called upon the member nations of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to work for the action plan proposed by India in 1988 for a nuclear weapon free world.

Addressing the plenary session of the Nonaligned Movement summit at Cartagena, Mr. Narasimha Rao regretted that a handful of nuclear states have perpetuated their monopoly over weapons of mass destruction by extending the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty indefinitely. He also suggested that another UN General Assembly session should be called to discuss nuclear disarmament.

On UN reforms, Mr. Narasimha Rao called upon the NAM countries to demand unitedly to make the UN Security Council more representative both in geographical and socioeconomic sense.

The prime minister criticized his Pakistani counterpart, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, for raising the Kashmir issue at the Nonaligned summit against the NAM convention. He asked Pakistan to vacate its illegal occupation over a part of Jammu and Kashmir.

Stressing the need to expand cooperation among the developing countries, the prime minister said NAM members should exploit their capabilities which have increased considerably. He cited the example of India which has signed bilateral agreements of cooperation with 34 NAM countries.

Indonesia To Help India With Satellites

BK1910005695 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 0737 GMT 18 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Cartagena, 18 October (ANTARA) — President Suharto has acceded to the Indian Government's desire to set up its satellite equipment in Irian Jaya to monitor Indian satellites that will be launched in the near future.

Speaking to reporters in Cartagena, Colombia on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning in Indonesia, Minister-State Secretary Murdiono said: "Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao thanked President Suharto for allowing the erection of satellite monitoring equipment in Irian Jaya."

President Suharto and his wife, Mrs. Tien Suharto arrived in Cartagena on Tuesday morning at 1400 local time after spending a night in Cancun, Mexico. The president will hand over his appointment as the leader of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to Colombian President Samper Pizano.

Soon after his arrival, the head of state received Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Nana Sutresna, the head of the NAM organizing committee, who reported to Suharto on the latest preparations for the NAM summit from 18-20 October.

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Explaining, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said Suharto agreed to the setting up of a satellite monitoring station after considering the views and proposals of officials from various relevant departments and agencies, namely the Communications Department, the Department of Technological Development and the National Aeronautical and Aerospace Agency.

India believes that there is a need for a satellite monitoring system to track its satellite that would soon be launched from various regions, including Indonesia. It believes Irian Jaya is the most ideal place for the monitoring equipment.

When asked if the two leaders discussed the issues facing NAM, Murdiono said they definitely discussed the problems. However, he declined to disclose their discussions on the future of NAM.

He said: "However, it appears that the discussions during the upcoming 11th NAM summit will focus on its future, continuity and spirit as agreed at the 10th NAM summit in Jakarta."

Murdiono added that the new approach that the NAM will adopt would be nonconfrontational in nature. It will expand its alliance as an answer to the future challenges that mankind will face.

During the meeting, Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao also paid tribute to President Suharto who, as the NAM leader from 1992-95, successfully fulfilled NAM aspirations and made its voice heard again in the international political arena. [passage omitted]

Malaysia's Mahathir Addresses Summit

BK2010022395 Kuala Lumpur THE STAR in English 19 Oct 95

[Speech by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed at the 11th conference of heads of state of the Nonaligned Movement in Cartagena, Colombia, on 18 October: "Promoting a common agenda" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] May I, firstly, congratulate you on your assumption as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM]. My delegation and I are happy to be here at this historic city of Cartagena as our Movement celebrates its fortieth anniversary, an event which was marked by the Bandung Ministerial Meeting earlier this year.

I would also like to express our deep appreciation to the outgoing Chairman, H.E. President Suharto of Indonesia, who has provided invaluable leadership to the Movement at a critical time as we entered the post Cold War period of the 1990s.

When we last met at Jakarta in 1992, we were caught in the euphoria following upon the end of the Cold War. We raised questions over the relevance of our Movement, including the very name itself.

That euphoria has dissipated. The international situation has relapsed into the old state of uncertainty.

International leadership, be it by the major powers or the United Nations, has become fuzzy as confrontations at the interstate and intra-state levels increased.

Questions have again been asked over the role and relevance of the Nonaligned Movement.

Our inability to collectively stand against the nuclear weapons states over the Nonproliferation Treaty last June has been cited by our detractors as marking the beginning of the end of the Movement.

NAM was forged 40 years ago to be the third force between the two superpower blocs. NAM was designed to play the pivotal role in liberating the world from those who dominated it through colonialism and other forms of hegemony.

NAM was expected to promote democratic relations among states and to help the growth of developing countries, through enhanced South- South and North-South relations.

The political struggle has not been without achievements; especially against colonialism and apartheid. But the domination of the world by a select few remains.

This is evident in their control of the international institutions that deal with issues of world security and economy. The Security Council and the Bretton Woods institutions remain under the firm grip of a few countries.

The domination now manifests itself in efforts to impose their values and standards in total disregard for the cultures and traditions of others.

And so the fundamental challenge to our Movement remains that of addressing the domination of the world by a select few, now no longer divided into blocs, whose decisions are primarily motivated by their own narrow national interests.

Let us at Cartagena send a resounding and unequivocal message to our detractors that NAM is still alive and cohesive and will play a major role in facing the challenges of the post-cold war era.

NAM is a major forum for consultations and coordination of positions on crucial political and economic issues among the developing countries.

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It is still the only forum where Heads of State and Government of the South can meet to take stock of developments which affect all of us.

NAM, on behalf of the South, will continue to champion the just cause for a new world order based on the principles of justice, equality and democracy in international relations.

Apart from successfully fighting colonialism, apartheid and other forms of racism, NAM has historically stood for disarmament, both nuclear and conventional.

We must join forces with those outside our movement and continue to struggle for total nuclear disarmament.

NAM must be at the forefront humanity's efforts to outlaw nuclear weapons, as chemical weapons have been outlawed.

We must ban nuclear weapons now for we doubt the future capacity of the nuclear powers to defuse, decommission and destroy these weapons.

Already we are seeing the rusting nuclear warships probably with nuclear weapons abandoned carelessly at their bases.

We know some nuclear submarines have been disposed of by sinking them in the sea. Looking at Chernobyl and the US$4 billion (RM [Malaysian ringgit] 10 billion) bill for making it safe, we truly fear that the owners of these weapons may not have the will or the means to deluge them safely later.

It should be noted that the disposal of chemical weapons and atomic waste in the Irish sea after the War is already creating problems for the littoral states.

Improper disposal of massive quantities of nuclear material and weapons may cause a disaster of frightening proportion.

Admittedly, the South, which this Movement represents, was never a single monolithic entity. It was a grouping of nations with widely differing interests, united largely by a common colonial past.

Despite becoming independent and sovereign, many of us in the South continue to be economically weak and dependent on the North. Political freedom has not cut loose the economic chains.

High levels of poverty — manifested by low levels of life expectancy, literacy and per capita income — pose the greatest threat to the very existence of many of us.

Before the South can collectively demand that it be taken seriously as a partner, and a player in the international arena, it must confront and overcome its own weaknesses.

A shared colonial past cannot permanently guarantee the unity and cohesion of the South. Ethnic, tribal and religious differences have led to the collapse of many governments, often culminating in brutal and protracted civil wars.

The freedom that we gained at great cost and sacrifice has been squandered by many of us. There is no place in our societies as there is no place in any society for genocide, ethnic cleansing, or other forms of oppression.

Development, eradication of poverty and upliftment of our people, must be the over-riding goals of the process of nation-building in the South.

Many of us have spent billions on armaments and weapons of destruction when we should be fighting the roots of poverty malnutrition, illiteracy and disease.

The goal of sustaining national integrity is better pursued through effective dispute settlement mechanisms, preferably at regional level, without external interferences nor an excessive reliance on destructive armaments.

It is actually in the interest of the more prosperous states of the world to help the most destitute. Economic deprivation and social misery which destabilise poor nations will result in massive migrations which may not always be possible to stop.

But we in the developing countries cannot depend on the prosperous nations to help us against this fate. We have seen them fail too many times to rely on their enlightened self-interest. We have to do the right things for ourselves.

Fortunately, for us the debilitating stranglehold of political ideologies has been relaxed. The main concern for everyone now is economic development and the well-being of our people.

All of us have some kind of economic resource or another. The exploitation of these resources is relatively easy, now that ideology no longer dictates and hamstrings the process.

We can institute internal reforms aimed at removing some of the disincentives that are inherent in our systems.

If we are prepared to do this, we would reduce our dependence on the developed nations and would be strengthening ourselves and our movement as well.

Malaysia's experience has been that moderate policies encourage investments both from domestic and foreign sources and stimulate economic growth.

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The result is to enhance our freedom and independence. It may bring the same results for others. But we admit that what works for one country may not work for another.

So much depends on our perceptions and culture. Still the exchange of information on our experiences in development should be worthwhile.

The continued relevance of the Movement is dependent on the promotion of a collective agenda. NAM must be at the vanguard of our efforts to enhance ties between the member countries as well as with the North.

In this regard the co-operative endeavours with the Group of 88, symbolised by the Joint Co-ordination Committee, is a welcome development. It should reduce duplication and ensure the advocacy of a common programme on behalf of the South.

The role of think-tanks in the advancement of our collective interests and positions needs to be recognised. The South Centre under Mwalimu Nyerere, established after the work of the South Commission was completed, has rendered invaluable service to this Movement.

We need to strengthen this Centre without turning it into another bureaucracy. The South Centre should be lean yet able to reach out through the networks in our countries. In the case of ASEAN countries, their institutes of international studies contribute to the work of forging long term international relations and the promotion of understanding of the roles of the countries concerned and developing countries in general.

In a world where national boundaries have been made porous by business flows, it is timely for the South to accord priority to the role of the business community. I applaud your initiative, Mr Chairman, to convene a Business Forum during this meeting.

Business-led growth is critical to South-South relations. No amount of blueprints and extensive action plans can succeed if they are not anchored by the captains of trade and industry.

Towards this end the role of the Group of 15 Developing Countries has been significant. Organised after the NAM meeting in Belgrade in 1989, the Group has been able to identify and promote a number of innovative processes and institutions which facilitate trade and commerce between the members as well as with other countries of the South.

Significant among these innovations are the Bilateral Payments Arrangements which can overcome the shortage of foreign exchange needed for trade; the South Investment, Trade and Technology Data Exchange Centre (SITTDEC) which provides invaluable data for economic intertion between t countries of the South, the Gene Banks and the Educational Centres of Exence for educati?n in the South.

While South-South relations are significant, we s not ignore or d?ay our historical political solidarity at the international lev. NAM should not be redd to being a forum for seeking support for our candidatures. This Movement has traditionally championed the cause of a just and equitable world orde. It has vigorously pursued egaarianism and social justice in addressing the asymmetrin the multilateral system. he democratisation of the multilateral system, including the reform of the Security Council, has remained important objectives of this Movement.

For the first time, the major powers are equally anxious to have these reforms, although for different reasons. It is important therefore that the South articulate its own Agenda for Reform of the Multilateral System.

We cannot defend the status quo, which many of us had no hand in its formulation nor in its effective functioning.

The restructuring of the multilateral system should be designed to facilitate a comprehensive multilateral framework which will strengthen global peace, security, economic growth and development.

The institutional structures that deal with issues of war and peace, growth and development need to be reformed taking into account the interests of developing countries.

We must ensure that the tragedies of Rwanda, Bosnia Herzegovina, Somalia and Cambodia are not repeated. The present United Nations and the Security Council cannot be entrusted with the task of forestalling such tragedies.

In Bosnia, more than three years of brutalities and massacres by the Serbs were tolerated while the United Nations and Nato argued over who had more authority.

But for the demand by the American Congress and Senate for the arms embargo against Bosnia to be lifted and the need for the Government of the United States to justify its policies, we would not have seen the kind of action which forced the Bosnian Serbs to finally agree to settlement by negotiation.

Despite the delay, the US Government should be congratulated for forcing Nato and the United Nations to act finally. The United Nations and the Secretariat have been more of an obstruction to peace than upholding the principles of the United Nations.

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Clearly the United Nations, its Secretariat and in particular the Security Council must be reformed if the world is to be made safe from the kind of gross injustices we see everywhere today.

The South must remain united in facing the moves within the North which seeks to portray the South either as objects of pity and charity or as rising economic competitors.

Some within the North have advocated the enforcement of arbitrary and unilateral conditionalities ostensibly to protect the environment and safeguard the interest of labour.

These sly moves must be rejected for they are nothing more than attempts to keep the South in permanent bondage by keeping them continuously poor and unstable.

As we prepare to leave Cartagena, we must rededicate our collective determination to promote our common agenda. Our struggle for a better and more equitable world and a secure future premised on the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Charter is far from over. We need to soldier on with unabated zeal and resoluteness of purpose if we are to realise these goals.

Ramos Urges Settlement of Spratlys

BK1910145995 Quezon City DZBB Radyo Bisig Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Fidel Ramos has expressed the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] request for the United Nations to give equal power to small nations. Ramos made this request during his speech at the 11th conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Cartagena, Colombia.

One of Ramos's primary requests is to have an official Nonaligned Movement representative at the UN Security Council. Ramos said democracy should prevail at the global alliance with all member states having equal rights. Ramos asked for transparency at the United Nations so that its policies are clear even to nonmember countries.

Meanwhile, Ramos also asked for the full support of NAM-member countries for the peaceful resolution of the territorial issue in the South China Sea. Ramos was referring to the overlapping claims in the Spratly Islands, which should be resolved peacefully. In this regard, Ramos reminded NAM members to follow the 1993 Asian Declaration for the peaceful settlement of territorial issues. [passage omitted]

Angolan Prime Minister Addresses Summit

MB1910170795 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Cartagena, Colombia, heads of state and government from the 113 nonaligned countries continue to draw up guidelines designed to strengthen the group. [passage omitted]

Addressing the nonaligned meeting yesterday, Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco said there is a need for courage and determination to fully assess the group's achievements and shortcomings.

The Angolan prime minister described the political and military situation in the country as positive:

[Begin Moco recording] The political and military situation in my country is developing positively. After the Lusaka Protocol's signing and the beginning of its implementation, [words indistinct] military hostilities [words indistinct] between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [words indistinct]. This positive development opens prospects for the consolidation of peace and national reconciliation. The free movement of people and goods already has begun [words indistinct] war-displaced people to their respective home areas. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Mozambican President Addresses Summit

MB2010073895 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Joaquim Chissano said in Cartagena, Colombia, today that international relations continue to be characterized by a [word indistinct] situation and an atmosphere of uncertainty, compelling the Nonaligned Movement to play a decisive role in the international arena. Addressing the 11th Nonaligned Summit meeting, Chissano stressed the need for the movement to reaffirm its principles. Chissano said the major differences between developed and developing countries have continued unchecked, resulting in extreme poverty and related problems. The president said advances in the world economy should benefit people all over the world, instead of increasing the isolation of developing countries.

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Cuba

Officials Comment on U.S. Passage of Helms-Burton Bill

Spokesman: Havana To Continue Opposition

PA1910201195 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1839 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 19 Oct (PL) — The Cuban Foreign Ministry said today, that even with the changes made by the U.S. Senate, the Helms-Burton bill still maintains its interventionist character and Cuba will not change its position in regards to it.

At a news conference in Havana, Miguel Alfonso, spokesman of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, explained that the changes made by U.S. senators the previous evening, do not eliminate the multinational character of the proposal or its objectives regarding the economic and commercial blockade against the island.

We cannot disregard that there are legislators who even want to reintroduce paragraphs that were eliminated by the upper chamber when they were adjusting it to the bill approved by the representatives previously, he asserted.

All of this makes Cuba maintain its opposition to the text of the bill that is currently being debated at the U.S. Congress, Alfonso pointed out.

Answering another question, the spokesman reported that, up to now, the foreign ministry does not have any official information on the date for the visit of a European Union mission to Cuba or the names of the officials in this mission.

Spokesman: U.S. Bill 'Meddlesome'

PA1910231295 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 2210 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Cuba has said that, even after the amendments made by the U.S. Senate, the Helms-Burton bill is still meddlesome and that, for this reason, Havana has not changed its position of rejecting the (?bill).

In a news conference, Cuban Foreign Ministry Spokesman Miguel Alfonso said the changes that the senators made on the bill yesterday do not eliminate the proposal's transnational nature or the objectives related to the economic and commercial embargo on the island.

Dausa: Nature of Bill 'Unchanged'

PA2010012095 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0021 GMT 20 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 19 Oct (PL) — Cuba today rejected the amended version of the Helms-Burton bill, which was approved by the U.S. Senate today, by 74 to 24, and described it as "interventionist" and against international law.

In the Cuban Government's first official reaction after the bill was approved by the Senate, Rafael Dausa, head of the Cuban Foreign Ministry's Analysis Department, said: "The aggressive and interventionist nature of that legislative freak has essentially remained unchanged."

Speaking to PRENSA LATINA, Dausa said that, although there is still some way to go before the bill is definitively approved as law, we "should not deceive ourselves," because the bill still essentially reflects "the hostile nature" of the U.S. policy against Cuba.

Through a compromise agreement between Democrats and Republicans, after two procedure votes, the Senate yesterday approved by 98 to 0 to eliminate a controversial chapter that lent legal support to claims of former owners of real estate in Cuba that had been expropriated as the result of revolutionary laws.

The compromise paved the way for this afternoon's vote, which received more than the two thirds required to block any possibility of a presidential veto.

The version amended by the Senate must now go to a bicameral conference to attune it to the one approved by the House of Representatives 290 to 130.

In his usual weekly news conference, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Miguel Alfonso said this morning that, despite the change introduced by the Senate, the bill "remains essentially anti-Cuban."

"Our reaction remains the same: rejection of the bill," Alfonso said, playing down the importance of the changes introduced by the Senate.

Ricardo Alarcon, president of the Cuban parliament, told a local radio station today that the Helms-Burton bill "cannot possibly receive any response other than our most complete rejection" regardless of the bill's definitive version.

We have to flatly reject it, because it would turn this country virtually into an associated state, assimilated by the United States," he pointed out.

Although the administration of President William Clinton advised of the possibility of vetoing the bill, the vote

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attained by the congressmen in both chambers (more than two thirds) would prevent it.

Robaina Views U.S. Senate Vote

PA2010005195 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 2211 GMT 19 Oct 95

[Interview with Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina by Barbara Bethancourt and an unidentified reporter at the NAM Summit in Cartagena de Indias on 19 October — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Bethancourt] You are far away from Cuba; however, you remain aware of what is happening in Cuba. What could you tell us about the latest vote at the U.S. Senate?

[Robaina] I am indeed far away from Cuba, but, at the same time, I am closer to Cuba. I hope this is the last vote, for better or for worse. I am being sincere; however, it is not the last vote [words indistinct] the right path. I do not know [words indistinct] the Senate, and [words indistinct] what it could mean. I do not believe the process ends until the U.S. executive branch makes its position public, until the law is or is not approved, and until whatever is approved is or is not implemented. I [words indistinct] because I believe that, even though the law has not been approved, it is already causing substantial harm to Cuba and continues to cause harm insofar as many businessmen who have been willing to conduct business with Cuba have refrained from doing so because they are waiting to see what will happen.

I would say that we would have to see what happens along the way. I do not want to instill false expectations; we have to thoroughly study the proposals to be made. We have to see what the conclusion will be, and then we would have to see how the international community and the U.S. community are affected. I believe that there is one significant element: the fact that, this time, the Bariloche summit did not only denounce the blockade, it also included a particular paragraph referring to the issue. This is significant. I believe that, undoubtedly, within the next few hours, a condemnation as strong or stronger than that of Bariloche will be issued here.

[Bethancourt] You mentioned that this issue will be included in the final document the Colombians will draft. We understand that all parties are mentioned by name.

[Robaina] All parties are mentioned by name. I believe that this movement has been very brave, because, in a quite practical and clear fashion, it has explained in black and white what it is experiencing. It think that they are brave to do this. I do not want to talk about [words indistinct] whether they dared or not. I believe that many people respond to other types of pressure, to very strong international measures. However, I would say that this is what the NAM could do to show that, even though we are amid a great deal of pressure, if we get together and if the NAM gets together, it could be extremely powerful, even if it lacks resources.

[Bethancourt] [words indistinct] has the Cuban delegation received opinions on the speech the commander delivered yesterday?

[Robaina] We have received many opinions on and many requests about the speech the commander delivered. I believe that we would have liked to say many other things, but we did not have time. Anyway, in addition to the strength and force of the proposals, we preferred to remain disciplined. In short, I believe that, by doing this, we allowed not only Cuba but many others to voice what they think. I believe that the speech has received a great deal of support, especially because we have been told in the halls that they would have liked to say what Fidel said.

[Unidentified reporter] Ramirito [as heard], could you briefly tell us what the major achievement of this NAM summit, which has yet to conclude, is?

[Robaina] First, that we are capable of uniting and meeting right before the 50th UN anniversary and that, as a movement, we are examining what President Samper said in his opening speech. I believe that Samper's speech has brilliantly explained what we want from the Movement and what the Movement will need in the next few years.

They [not further identified] have wanted to convince us that the Cold War is over and with that in mind, almost everyone should feel happy. I would say that the Cold War has ended but that the cold has not ended for many people in the world. I would say that there is more cold in the world not only because of the weather, but also because the end of the Cold War has regrettably [words indistinct] because many people do not have anything to protect themselves from the cold or to face the cold. It seems to me that 50 years of [word indistinct] have failed to resolve this situation. We will not resolve it [words indistinct] and no one [words indistinct] how we, the ones who do not have resources, stand the cold weather.

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Foreign Minister Interviewed on Bill

PA1910194495 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1504 GMT 19 Oct 95

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina by Daniel Castro in Cartagena de Indias; date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Castro] Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina has spoken and described as a normal thing the granting of a visa for him to enter the United States to participate in the 50th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations. He also referred to the controversial Helms-Burton bill and to the support the Cuban Government has received in the summit in Bariloche, Argentina, and here in Cartagena de Indias.

[Robaina] Well, first of all, it's something normal. I see that all countries have some level of participation in the United Nations and the United States has never had [words indistinct] with us and should iron out final details before the sessions begin.

[Unidentified reporter] But you have not been invited as a guest to a social event by Bill Clinton?

[Robaina] Really, that is not something that we should evaluate. We are going in keeping with a UN program and are willing to fulfill it.

[Reporter] Mr. Foreign Minister, did the Helms bill pass yesterday?

[Robaina] The Helms bill still has one path left to go. It was initially discussed by the House of Representatives. It is now under discussion by the Senate and I think it remains to be seen how much farther it has yet to go.

Castro Ends Visit to NAM Summit, Views U.S. Policy

Discusses Visa To Attend UNGA

PA2010050095 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Canal A Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 20 Oct 95

[From the "QAP News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ernesto McCausland Sojo has talked with Fidel Castro, who explained to him what he did to obtain the U.S. visa to be able to travel to New York and attend the UN General Assembly [UNGA].

[McCausland] He went out to tour the historical sites surrounding the Santa Clara Hotel and buried the myth of the aloof man in their alleyways. Fidel Castro was generous and pleasant toward the ladies of the neighborhood; he even made a couple of jokes on capitalism when he told them how much the hotel has improved the value of their homes.

[Begin recording] [Castro] Their values have increased.

[Unidentified woman] I think so.

[Castro] The hotel is on one side. You are not going to sell it, are you?

[Woman] No.

[Castro] Not for the time being.

[Woman] Not yet.

[Castro] With what you get from selling your house here you could build another one in Santa Fe de Bogota. You want to be...

[Woman, interrupting] Of course, but we love Cartagena. [end recording]

[McCausland] There were enough reasons for so much generosity: the recent announcement President Clinton made to open the paths toward Cuba for certain U.S. sectors, the Cartagena and Bariloche condemnations of the U.S. embargo, the announcement that he already has a U.S. visa to go to the UN Assembly, and his major joy: the setbacks the Helms bill has had at the U.S. Congress.

[Begin recording] [McCausland] It has been a good October for you with all the support expressed in Bariloche and here in Cartagena. Do you not think so?

[Castro] I think so. Meanwhile, Congress is discussing the Helms bill, which is experiencing ups and downs. We still do not know how it will end.

[McCausland] Is this issue very significant for you?

[Castro] Look, if you have 100 tons on your head and if 500 more tons are put on your head, it must have some significance. They have put more tons on the head of the economy of our country. It is hard.

[McCausland] Are you happy that they granted you a visa to travel to the United States?

[Castro] It was a basic duty. I am happy that the United States understands its basic duties, because some of those people there, those recalcitrant and radical rightist extremists, did not even want us to get the visa. Imagine that; they have had to explain to us why they granted the visa. They claim that they have not denied a visa to anyone.

[McCausland] What do you think...

[Castro, interrupting] To none of the presidents who are UN members; granting a visa to its visitors is a basic duty by the host country.

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[McCausland] Commander, would you have liked it if this visa had been accompanied by invitations to the receptions and social events or do you not care about these events?

[Castro] No, I have millions of invitations; I do not know what I am going to do once I am there. Prestigious institutions, prominent personalities, eminent people from all sectors have invited me. The lack of invitations is not our problem; the amount of invitations we have is the problem. We cannot please everyone.

[McCausland] A friend of yours was telling me that no one asks you when elections will be held and how long you are going to stay in power. There is nothing like that anymore; it is like a honeymoon.

[Castro] They do not ask about it, because they would be asking about something that already exists there. It is as if someone started asking if the world existed or not. Whoever asks all these questions has to go to Cuba to see how things are there. These are myths. [end recording]

During his last visit to Cartagena, he was seen wearing guayabera shirts. Yesterday and the day before yesterday, he wore a suit. However, how wrong were those who thought that he had forever hung up his olive drab, which he was wearing on the morning of 19 October.

[Begin recording] [Castro] I arrived and I am leaving wearing these clothes, because I am going to Cuba. I was wearing a suit when I arrived, because I could not change clothes. We left the Bariloche conference and boarded the plane immediately afterward. Then, I was not feeling well, and put on this shirt to cool off in the plane.

[McCausland] Are you tired, Commander?

[Castro] Tired of what?

[McCausland] Tired of life, for instance.

[Castro] No one gets tired of life; everybody wants to extend it forever. All one can do is to resign oneself to life and to the reality of life. [end recording]

Leaves Summit; 'No Decision' on NY Trip

PA2010002095 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1958 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Cartagena de Indias, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) — Upon leaving the Colombian port of Cartagena de Indias where he attended the 11th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement, Cuban President Fidel Castro refrained today from confirming his scheduled trip to New York.

"There is still no decision on that subject," Castro said, responding to a journalist's question on his planned trip to New York to attend the observance of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

"We have to wait for events to develop," Castro added, without elaborating, prior to departing Cartagena with Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina at 1400 on a special Cubana de Aviacion flight, according to summit organizers.

The sources refrained from revealing the destination of Castro's flight, although they believe that it is very likely that he may have returned to Havana, ending a tour that included his participation in the Fifth Ibero-American Summit in Argentina.

Castro stated to newspaper reporters that he had been "very satisfied" in Cartagena, where the day before he had demanded before the nonaligned nations in-depth changes in the United Nations and accused the Security Council of adopting decisions behind the backs of the rest of the world.

During his speech, Castro proposed the creation of six new seats for permanent members of the Security Council, of which two would be from Latin America, two from Africa which has none, and two from Asia, where 60 percent of the world population lives.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 2124 GMT on 19 Oct in a 150-word Cartagena de Indias datelined report adds: "Cuban President Fidel Castro today returned to Havana after participating in the 11th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Cartagena, from which several heads of state have already started to depart prior to the signing of the final declaration tomorrow.

Castro left this Colombian Caribbean city after 1800 GMT on his way back to Havana from where next week he will be traveling to New York to speak before the United Nations after having obtained a U.S. entry visa, according to information disclosed to EFE by Cuban sources."]

Returns to Havana

PA2010005595 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2309 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 19 Oct (PL) — Cuban President Fidel Castro today returned to this capital from Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, where he attended the 11th Nonaligned Movement Summit.

In the seven-minute speech Fidel Castro delivered yesterday at the summit, he spoke of the need to unite wills to reject the imposition of an unjust international

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political and economic order on the underdeveloped nations.

Earlier, the Cuban president had participated in the Fifth Ibero-American Summit, which took place on 16 and 17 October in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, and where the blockade the United States has maintained against the Caribbean island for more than 30 years was condemned.

Views Passage of U.S. Bill

PA2010044495 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 95

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today arrived in Cuba from Cartagena de Indias, where the 11th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] was held.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The U.S. Congress approved the Helms-Burton bill yesterday, but President Clinton says he will veto it. What do you think of this?

[Castro] Nothing is known yet. It is not very clear. It is necessary to read cable dispatches carefully to find out what is going on.

[Reporter] Will you speak at the United Nations in New York?

[Castro] Well, I have not yet made up my mind about that. Let us wait and see.

[Reporter] Do you think the United States will make Colombia pay for hosting the NAM summit?

[Castro] It cannot do such a thing, because you cannot ask anyone to pay for something like that.

[Reporter] But do you think the United States will retaliate against Colombia for assuming this leadership?

[Castro] It cannot.

[Reporter] (?Why), Commander?

[Castro] Because Colombia is a country of great prestige and strength, and the course it took was that of an independent country.

[Reporter] Do you think there is a plot against Colombia, Mr. President?

[Castro] Look, do not ask that question, because it is a complex one that is an internal affair of Colombia. I expect there will be peace. [end recording]

Envoy to Bolivia on 'Boomerang' Effect of U.S. Blockade

PY1910211795 Santa Cruz EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Oct 95 p A11

[FBIS Translated Text] Cuban Ambassador Carmen Elena Herrera has maintained that relations between her country and ours are currently at the highest level since Fidel Castro's attendance at the handing over of the Presidency by Jaime Paz Zamora to Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada.

"Since then relations have been maintained at a higher level. Historically, they have only been institutional, people to people. But, we now have cooperation in the educational, cultural, sports, and health sectors. At the economic and trade levels it is not so easy because pressure is being applied in certain sectors, such as the pressure that is being applied by the United States through its embassies," she said.

She also stated that economic and trade integration is not easy because many people fear to invest because they lack knowledge of Cuba's potential in the business sector.

She indicated that within the framework of rapprochement that this year and for the first time Cuba participated with seven enterprises in the EXPOCRUZ fair. "I want to take advantage of this chat to congratulate the organizers because it is one of the most prestigious fairs in Latin America."

Regarding Cuba's economic opening, she maintained that it is the greatest challenge of her government due to the U.S. blockade. After indicating that motives do not exist for a continuation of the blockade because neither the Cold War nor the Berlin Wall exist any more, and she claimed that the United States intends to increase the pressure.

"There are two senators in the U.S. Congress that want to increase the blockade against Cuba through a bill that has already been approved by that Congress. But, instead of isolating us it has caused a boomerang effect against them because it has generated solidarity for my country throughout the world," she said.

She indicated that U.S. businessmen are violating the decisions of their own government in demonstrating interest in doing business with their Cuban colleagues. "For example: In 1994 more that 60 letters of intention were signed with U.S. or mixed enterprises with an eye on a lifting of the blockade."

Herrera said that the problem that the Cubans have is not with the people of the United States, but with its government, and this is demonstrated by "the solidarity of the

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U.S. nation with Cuba through scientific exchanges in the health and educational sectors. But, the hegemonic policy is something else."

GRANMA Notes Rejection of Anti-Cuba Measures at Summit

PA1910134395 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1445 GMT 18 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 18 Oct (PL) — Local news media today spotlighted rejection of the anti-Cuba measures adopted at the closing of the Ibero-American Summit held in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina.

The official newspaper GRANMA published in big red letters the headline "Heads of State Reject Coercive Measures Against cuba" and publishes two photographs: one of President Fidel Castro with his Spanish colleague, Felipe Gonzalez, and another showing a general view of the forum.

The publication states the document approved in Bariloche is the strongest pronouncement on this matter adopted at any of these meetings. GRANMA cited the paragraph: "We reject, in accordance with the principles established in the UN Charter, the WTO (...), unilateral coercive measures affecting the well-being of the Ibero-American countries (...)."

The document adds, "We view with special concern the modification of measures being discussed in the U.S. Congress that would contravene the principles we demand must be implemented."

GRANMA noted President Fidel Castro's meetings with Presidents Juan Carlos Wasmosy, Jose Figueres, Alberto Fujimori, Fernando Enrique Cardoso, presidents of Paraguay, Costa Rica, Peru, Brasil, respectively, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

GRANMA also mentions the act of solidarity with Cuba carried out in Bariloche in which Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina participated.

GRANMA publishes on its first page Castro's arrival in Cartagena de Indias to attend the 11th Nonaligned Movement Summit. Its inner pages contain articles on this conference and included a commentary on the Ibero-American meeting.

Simultaneously, radio stations have devoted much air time to the Bariloche summit and the Cuban delegation's arrival in Colombia.

Foreign Minister on NAM Unity, Bariloche Results

PA1910154995 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1844 GMT 18 Oct 05

[By special correspondent Raimundo Lopez]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 18 Oct (PL) — Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina declared today that faced with the unipolarity of today's world, the unity of the nonaligned countries is more necessary than ever to defend their countries' interests.

Robaina said this to PRENSA LATINA in statements in which he praised the results of the Fifth Ibero-American Summit which ended yesterday in the Argentine city of Bariloche.

The foreign relations minister arrived last night in Cartagena de Indias with Cuban President Fidel Castro to take part in the 11th Conference of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] inaugurated here today.

Robaina said: "We came with the certainty that if NAM was important when the world was bipolar, it is much more important in the unipolar world in which we are currently living."

Robaina explained that this reality makes a more united NAM essential so that its voice in defense of the hopes of these countries might be heard.

He added that faced with the world's new realities, the NAM should redefine its role and adapt itself precisely to prevent "the NAM from being modified for us, if we do not steer it in the direction we want it to go."

Robaina said: "I believe that true integration, based on cooperation, must be sought to be put at the service of our own problems and to be able to tell us in what direction we are headed."

Robaina explained that these ideas acquire more relevance as we get closer to the 50th anniversary of the United Nations next week.

Robaina emphasized that if anyone has anything to say in the United Nations it is precisely NAM's poorer nations.

Cuba was one of the 25 nations which participated in the First Nonaligned Movement Summit in Yugoslavia in 1961 and since then has been an active participant in the life of that organization.

Robaina stated that the results of the Fifth Ibero-American Summit in Bariloche were "qualitatively superior to all previous summits."

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He particularly emphasized the stated condemnation of the Helms-Burton bill, fostered by the extreme right-wing in the U.S. Congress to intensify the blockade against Cuba.

At the same moment Congress was debating the Helms-Burton bill, the Ibero-American presidents included a condemnation of this specific bill, which is being fostered in the United States, in a document dealing with special political issues.

It seems to us, Robaina added, that this is recognition given to a country which has resisted, and an Ibero-American warning regarding what Cuba has said: What is being done today to Cuba, may be done tomorrow to any country in the world.

In addition, Robaina stressed that the warm welcome given to President Fidel Castro last weekend in Montevideo by all sectors of Uruguayan society has made evident how much we identify with and communicate with that nation.

Robaina emphasized that the support given by the Uruguayan people to the Cuban leader "shows the correctness of the path chosen by Cuba."

Article Views Renewal of Trade With Russia

PA1910174295 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0900 GMT 18 Oct 95

["Exclusive" article by PRENSA LATINA contributor Elsy Fors: "Cuba-Russia: Where there was fire... Businesses remain"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana — Cuban-Russian relations, much like the Phoenix bird, seem to rise again from the ashes where they were left four years ago when Moscow cut nearly all its political, economic, and trade relations with Cuba.

The bird took the shape of a great Russian airplane that landed on 10 October in the Cuban capital with the most numerous and highest-ranking delegation to visit the island since the disappearance of the former Soviet Union.

Oleg Soskovets, first deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, headed the retinue comprising more than 100 people, including ministers, deputy ministers, military officers, and journalists who for six days met with the country's highest leadership.

The Russian mission was met, among others, by personalities that ranged from President Fidel Castro, Revolutionary Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro, Vice President Carlos Lage, and Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina, to Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas and Basic Industry Minister Marcos Portal.

Immediate results: eight agreements signed on 15 October, which according to those who signed them, mark a new stage on the qualitatively different and more pragmatic bases of the links between the two countries dating back 30 years.

In his speech, after signing the documents, Lage said that he has been able to confirm there is great resolve between the two countries to comply with what has been agreed. "Economic and trade relations between Cuba and Russia have received a great boost and have in their favor the antecedents that were established for more than 30 years," he added.

The Cuban vice president said that his government will do its best to develop and strengthen relations with Russia, expressing optimism in the success of this enterprise and forecasting that these days will be historic for the links between the two countries.

Soskovets, in turn, thanked the Cuban Government and people for having kept alive relations over the past four years and declared the assistance in various spheres as being pragmatic and without ideological ties [desideologizada].

The documents signed by Soskovets and Lage, as well as by the ministers in the respective branches, included one on interior trade, a protocol of cooperation between the Cuban and Russian transportation ministries, and a memorandum on the meeting of the intergovernmental commission on Russo-Cuban economic and technical-scientific cooperation.

Likewise, a joint working group was formed to seek investment partners in order to renew the construction work of the Juragua nuclear plant and the extension of a $30 million credit, in effect since 1993, for the plant's upkeep after the work was halted by the Cuban Government for economic reasons.

On the other hand, in the ceremony held in the Convention Palace in Havana, an intergovernmental agreement was signed on tourism, a memorandum on the results of the talks held between the two governments, one on basic industry and the protocol on trade for the years 1996 to 1998.

This last agreement provides for the supply of Cuban sugar in exchange for Russian oil, at a rate of three tonnes of fuel for one tonne of sugar, according to international prices. [sentence as published]

In this connection, Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas said that 1.5 million tonnes were assigned for the transition year (1996), sugar lots for 1995 could be included, when it was agreed to supply 1 million tonnes of sugar.

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For 1997, exports to Russia were set at 1.75 million tonnes of sugar, still less than half of the yearly average sold for many years to the former Soviet Union.

Cabrisas confirmed that Russian enterprises are participating since 1993 in the prefinancing scheme of this Cuban harvest, in addition to having agreed to the supply of fuel, spares, and agricultural machinery accessories [agregados para maquinaria agricola].

Cuban-Russian trade in 1995, estimated Cabrisas, will amount approximately $400 million, sufficient to place Russia at the head of the island's foreign trade, followed by Spain and Mexico, but still very distant from the $8.753 billion of trade reported with the former USSR in 1989.

Since 1993, Russia and Cuba have calculated their exchange based on the prices of the international market. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Cuba lost the preferential treatment and the equitable prices that previously characterized those relations.

Jose Luis Rodriguez, a former academician and current minister of Economy and Planning, wrote in 1992 that the former Soviet Union gave Cuba loans for development for more than $6.6 billion until 1990, and for the same period, it covered trade imbalances for more than $13.8 billion in 30 years.

Cuba does not forget that assistance, but it always remembers that the former Soviet Union received from Cuba approximately 30 percent of its sugar demand at prices lower than the costs to produce this commodity in the Eurasian country.

Amid the serious situation of the past four years, stressed Soskovets in an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA, "the Cuban Government did not wait for anyone to offer it assistance. Much has been done by the Cuban state and the people themselves."

He added that the foundations for cooperation between Russia and Cuba have been laid, and he assured that his country is willing to participate in additional cooperation with the island.

"Today in Cuba, as in Russia, ownership laws are being reviewed, and corporations are being created with joint capital, as well as joint ventures," he said. Soskovets also noted that the leading interest of Russian companies lies in the energy sector, nonferrous metallurgy, nuclear energy, and eventually, the exploration and processing of minerals in general.

After giving Soskovets a global picture of business opportunities open to Russian capital in the Cuban mining and oil sectors, Basic Industries Minister Marcos Portal stressed that Cuba is willing to reestablish ties with Russia, as long as they do not interfere with commitments already contracted with other commercial partners that have been playing an active part in the Cuban economy in recent years.

The Juragua Nuclear Power Plant, located in the central-southern province of Cienfuegos, stood out among the economic points visited by the Russian delegation. The construction of this plant was stopped by the Cuban Government in 1990 due to economic difficulties.

The nuclear plant has become the target of ultraconservative groups in the U.S. Congress. Despite the fact that these groups are exerting pressure on potential investors interested in this project, the plant has received constant satisfactory evaluations by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The nuclear plant attracts the interest of investors in different western countries, in addition to Russia and Cuba. According to Isaac Alayon, director of the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant, approximately $750 million are needed to put the first VVER-440 reactor into operation. This reactor would generate between 409 and 417 megawatts of electricity.

Of the required capital, Cuba would contribute $208 million; Russia, $349 million; and the western countries, another $191 million. However, other foreign investors are still needed. The participants would recover their capital through the sale of electricity produced in convertible currency to state or private consumers in Cuba.

As part of the agreement signed at the end of Soskovets' visit, a four-month deadline was set up to gather potential investors and resume the construction of the plant.

According to the plant's technicians, the feasibility study financed by British firms was concluded and the results are being processed for a final evaluation.

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Guatemala

President Interviewed on Summit, Massacre

PA1910205395 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1421 GMT 19 Oct 95

[Interview with President Ramiro De Leon Carpio by Guillermo Ortega in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina; date not given; from the "Upon Awakening" newscast — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Ortega] Mr. President Ramiro De Leon Carpio, how are you doing? It is a pleasure to say hello to you, Mr. President.

[De Leon] Likewise.

[Ortega] What are the expectations of Guatemala in this Ibero-American Summit in Bariloche?

[De Leon] Many, we have many expectations from the viewpoint of the issue to be discussed, which is education, as a fundamental element for the social and economic development of our peoples. From that perspective, we believe that from here not only will come policies, plans, inventories, and agendas but a follow up mechanism. We hope this will not become a lyrical declaration but something that can materialize in the short-, medium-, and long-term, especially regarding comprehensive education in general. This should also include literacy and bilingual education in cases like Guatemala, which is a multilingual, multicultural, and multiethnic country.

On the other hand, we have great expectations over technical and financial cooperation among Ibero-American peoples, among Ibero-American governments, as well as cooperation from international organizations which are taking part in this summit. Now, Guatemala has a different expectation not only because of the issue of education, which is basic and fundamental especially among children.

I personally believe, as former human rights attorney, that education is basically a human and social right. If we are able to educate children, if we are able to lead them to fulfill their duties and also respect their rights, we will have a generation of adults without discontent or problems.

But I was saying Guatemala came here, represented naturally by myself as president, with a very big expectation: To request support, as I said in my speech, for the conclusion of the internal armed confrontation. This war is almost 25 years old and, as I just said, in the area of education, for instance... [pauses] we have a great desire to educate. We have plans and policies. But who are we going to educate? The dead. And how are we going to educate if we have an obstacle that prevents us from accomplishing social and economic development. In other words, the conclusion of that internal armed confrontation is a sine qua non condition for the respect of individual rights, as well as for the respect of human, social, cultural, and economic rights, such as health, education, housing, and labor.

That is why, today, in an urgent and desperate call I would say, I presented once more my thanks to the Ibero-American community for what has been done for our country in that road to peace, but I also requested expressly their support — to exert pressure on both parties, the guerrillas and government, to be honest — so we can conclude this internal confrontation that does so much harm to Guatemala.

[Ortega] We perceived that interest in your Latin American colleagues and also concern over acts of violence occurred recently, like the death of this group of peasants repatriated from Mexico. In this regard, what have you told your colleagues?

[De Leon] Well, in addition to what they already knew from the media, I had the opportunity to report to them not only the events but also the reaction of the State of Guatemala in the face of this tragic event.

Indeed, as a result of that insecurity, that mistrust of the players over the presence of an internal armed confrontation, a war — be it a medium- or low-intensity war — that causes fatalities on both sides and among civilians especially; in light of this tragic event in which 11 peasants lost their lives, precisely Guatemalan brothers who, after living in Mexico as refugees, have returned to Guatemala, two of whom were minors and the 29 injured... [changes thought] This was an unplanned and unpremeditated incident on the part of the government and the Army. There was a degree of provocation, if you will, on the part of these returned refugees. However, this does not justify killing of some of them.

In light of this tragic event, the reaction of the State of Guatemala, through the president of the Republic, was immediate. Shortly after it happened, I went to the location where the events took place. I went there with members of the press — an unheard of and unprecedented thing in my country — so they could have every freedom to tell the entire world what had happened.

Another unprecedented thing is that I made changes in the military leadership. I accepted the resignation of the National Defense minister, dismissed the commander of that military zone — a high-ranking military officer — submitted the soldiers and officers directly responsible to the courts, and accepted immediately the

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responsibility of the state. I also accepted immediately, in my capacity as president and general commander of the Guatemalan Army, the institutional responsibility for this incident, making it clear this does not mean the president of high-ranking military officers gave the order. No, this was an isolated case. But there is institutional responsibility on our part, as the highest military leaders, and there is the institutional responsibility of the state.

On the other hand, I ordered that the relatives of the dead and injured be immediately compensated. In other words, for the first time in the history of Guatemala and in an unprecedented event, a response was given, regrettably at a very high cost, 11 human lives. But this means that progress is being made, that we are acting in a state of law, in a system of legality, that there is no institution or individual above the law. This in my country is very significant, and this is precisely what we want to continue preserving, advancing.

But going back to the issue of the internal armed conflict, the killing took place because there is an internal armed conflict still going on, because refugees are returning to dangerous areas, to areas where there are still guerrilla attacks and clashes. This is something we want to prevent in the future and the best way to do so is by ending the war.

[Ortega] I have one last question, Mr. President. To what degree, does this type of incident affect the upcoming electoral process in Guatemala?

[De Leon] This will in no way alter the electoral process, because it is progressing normally. Some stages of the electoral process have already been concluded. Electoral authorities are carrying out their responsibility with a great deal of credibility. We overcame, a long time ago, the period of electoral fraud, the concern of strange movements in an electoral process. We have held various electoral processes. There is credibility in electoral authorities. There will be hundreds of international observers.

There is an additional guarantee, which is also unique in our history, and it is the fact that there is no official party or official candidate. I am not a member of any political party, as a sui generis case. This guarantees even further the cleanliness of the elections and that the incoming authorities will be elected freely and democratically. The process, in itself, does not appear to be affected. It is a normal electoral process; and this will in no way affect the peace process. On the contrary, I believe that today the peace process seems closer to a conclusion. Both the national and international communities are aware of this.

[Ortega] Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Honduras

Developments in Human Rights Case Against FSP Officers

Summons Delivery Unsuccessful

PA1910185495 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 17 Oct 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] Several officers of the Public Security Force (FSP) were summoned yesterday to testify as witnesses before the judge of the First Criminal Court, but they refused to receive the judicial officials who had the summons.

It was reported that around mid-morning Mildra Castillo and a reporter appeared at the FSP General headquarters in Casamata neighborhood in Tegucigalpa to deliver the summons to FSP Commander Colonel Roberto Lazarus Lozano, so that he, in turn, could deliver them to the officers. They were unsuccessful, however, and were left waiting. They finally got tired and decided to return to the court to report what had happened.

As is recalled, the human rights prosecutor filed a suit for the crimes of "illegal arrest and attempted murder" against Juan Blas Salazar, Alexander Hernandez, Juan Evangelista Lopez Grijalba, Manuel de Jesus Trejo, Billy Fernando Joya, Amilcar Zelaya, Jorge Antonio Padilla, Julio Cesar Funez, Juan Ramon Pena Paz, and Roberto Arnaldo Erazo Paz.

According to the prosecutor's office, the 10 officers were assigned during the past decade to Battalion 3-16, G-2 Military Intelligence, the defunct Department of National Investigation [DIN] and police commands. They were charged with the illegal arrest and disappearance of, with the alleged intent to kill, university students Adan Guillermo Lopez Lone, Edwin Dagoberto Lopez Lone, Milton Jimenez Puerto, Marlene Jimenez Puerto, Ana Suyapa, and Gilda Rivera Sierra.

The latter were released 10 days after public opinion and human rights organizations exerted pressure on the police and government authorities.

According to the report, they were taken first to the police station in El Manchen neighborhood and later to a country house owned by Colonel Amilcar Zelaya, which is located near the Amarateca Valley.

They said they were subjected to a series of physical and psychological abuses by their kidnappers, who wanted them to spill information on Honduran guerrilla actions.

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The judicial authorities plan to go to the police headquarters in Casamata to see if they encounter similar resistance. Judge Roy Medina has said they will have to apply whatever penalty is dictated by the law in the event the legal summons is disobeyed.

The judge said the possibility is not ruled out that they may issue warrants for the arrest of the rebellious officers.

Police, DIC Confrontation 'Ruled Out'

PA1910171695 Tegucigalpa EL PERIODICO DE HONDURAS in Spanish 18 Oct 95 p A4

[FBIS Translated Text] Tegucigalpa—In an unexpected manner and following their refusal to testify, Judge Roy Edmundo Medina yesterday issued three arrest warrants for three Honduran Armed Forces officers accused of violating human rights during the last decade.

The First Criminal Court judge said he issued the arrest warrants for the attempted murder of and illegal arrest of six university students.

The arrest warrants were issued for Colonel Alexander Hernandez Santos, current inspector general of the FSP [Public Security Force], (Retired) Major Manuel de Jesus Trejo Rosa, who was working with police on a contract, and (Retired) Captain Billy Jova, who resides in San Pedro Sula.

The Special Human Rights Attorney's Office of the Attorney General's Office last 21 July filed the above accusation against 10 Armed Forces officers in the aforementioned court.

Judge Acting Out of the Officers' Refusal To Testify

Judge Medina said the judicial action initiated against the officers resulted from the officers' refusal, through their attorney, Carlos Lopez Osorio, to appear in court and to testify in this case.

The First Criminal Court judge on 16 October sent two subpoenas to the four officers, but they were not delivered, because no one was found to receive the same.

The officers called to testify are those for whom arrest warrants have been issued as well as for Lieutenant Colonel Juan Blas Salazar, who is in the La Ceiba Prison for the disappearance of six kg of cocaine when he was regional police commander in Gracias a Dios.

Roy Medina said he decided to order the arrest of the accused to prevent them from incurring in another offense of disobedience to the judge.

Should these officers have infringed the law, the judge had to determine the responsibility for disobedience to judicial authority, and we prevent this whenever we can, Medina explained.

The arrest warrants against Hernandez Santos, Trejo Rosa, and Joya Mendoza were delivered to the DIC [Department of Criminal Investigation], with a copy to Police Commander Roberto Lazarus, in case they wish to turn them in voluntarily.

I Offer Them a Means To Defend Themselves

Roy Medina affirmed that by calling them to testify, he had offered them a means to defend themselves, because they are not obligated to incriminate themselves, but "when there is no intention to heed the judge's call to testify, the arrest is ordered to question them as defendants."

The orders were also issued for suspicion against the accused "of being involved in the offenses with which they are charged."

The purpose of this action is to have the accused appear voluntarily before the judge, who will decide, after questioning them, whether he will send them to the Central Penitentiary for the time stipulated by the law for investigation or the evidence against them is not enough to put them in prison.

The other accused officers who may face the same situation if they ignore the judge's order are Arturo Erazo, Juan Lopez Grijalba, Julio Cesar Funez, Juan Ramon Pena Paz, Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, and Jorge Antonio Padilla.

DIC Director Believes They Will Be Turned Over

Once he had in his possession the arrest warrants against the three officers, DIC Director Wilfredo Alvarado said it will not be necessary to execute the same, because, he believes, Roberto Lazarus will turn the accused over voluntarily.

In addition, he said the groups to locate and apprehend the officers began working at noon, minutes after they received the order from the judge.

Alvarado ruled out the possibility of a confrontation between DIC agents and police officers, after the fugitives are located, because the accused are professional policemen.

Alexander on Vacation

FSP Spokesman Captain Danilo Orellana has said Alexander Hernandez Santos, who was part of the 3-16 Battalion last decade, has been on leave since 13 October.

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The spokesman has said he does not know the whereabouts of the most questioned officer of all the accused, a strange point, because they are always available and leave information about their location.

Last year, when Alexander Hernandez Santos took over the position of police inspector general, Cofadeh [Committee of Relatives of Missing Prisoners in Honduras] members placed themselves at the entrance to the Casamata Garrison to protest the appointment.

Osorio: Judge Abusing Authority

PA1910173795 Tegucigalpa EL PERIODICO DE HONDURAS in Spanish 18 Oct 95 p A5

[FBIS Translated Text] Tegucigalpa—If the Armed Forces political commission gives me authorization, I will prosecute Roy Medina, First Criminal Court judge, for coercion and abuse of authority, and he will be sent to prison at the Central Penitentiary, warned Carlos Lopez Osorio, defense attorney of 10 military officers who were involved in a case of temporary hostage taking 10 years ago.

This was the attorney's reaction after finding out that the judge had issued three arrest warrants for Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hernandez, Public Security Force (FSP) inspector general, Police Major Manuel de Jesus Trejo, former regional police commander, and retired Captain Billy Joya.

In addition, the counsel has accused the judge of acting above the law and no longer acting independently, because he obeyed orders from his superiors.

He added: "This legal official's attitude does not surprise me. I always had great respect for him, but I believe I will no longer do so."

Lopez Osorio has said he did not know why Medina has issued arrest warrants against active and retired officers.

As Witnesses

He added that if it was motivated by the case against the 10 military officers for, he mentioned, illegal arrest and attempted murder against three university revolutionaries, "it should be brought to mind that he had summoned the military officers as witnesses."

He added that the Prosecutor's Office had requested a reversion, because, in its opinion, they should have done this as defendants, and Medina rejected this petition, because there were no grounds, and this resolution is still valid.

Meanwhile, he has accused the judge of obeying "orders from his superiors," thus giving up his independence.

He has also argued that if the reason was that they were summoned and could not be found, the judge would be violating the law, because he knows perfectly well that the court official must personally deliver subpoenas; "otherwise, it is considered that no citation has been delivered."

Osorio Appeals for Amnesty

PA1910185095 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Oct 95 p 3A

[Report by Carlos Enrique Giron]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tegucigalpa—A judge has ordered the arrest of three out of the 10 Armed Forces officers involved in the temporary disappearance of six university students during the 1980s. The legal orders are based on charges of illegal arrest and attempted murder.

Judge Roy Edmundo Medina, head of the first criminal court in Francisco Morazan, issued the orders and sent them to the Department of Criminal Investigation (DIC).

The first arrest warrant is for Colonel Alexander Raymundo Hernandez Santos, inspector general of the Public Security Force (FSP). The second is for retired Captain Billy Fernando Joya Amendola, and the last for retired Major Manuel de Jesus Trejo Rosa.

The arrest orders were issued because court personnel went to Casamata, FSP headquarters, last Monday, to serve the subpoenas but were not attended.

According to what has been reported, Roy Medina decided to send arrest orders, without issuing second and third subpoenas, because, apparently, the officers refused to testify and, following instructions of their defense lawyer, Carlos Lopez Osorio, had absolutely no intention of attending the summoning of the judge.

Instructions were also issued to the regional court in Puerto Lempira, La Mosquitia, to question Lieutenant Colonel Juan Blas Salazar Meza, held at the penitentiary of La Ceiba in Atlantida, who is implicated in the disappearance of six kilos of cocaine.

Background

In addition to the three officers mentioned, Juan Evangelista Lopez Grijalba, Julio Cesar Funez, Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, Juan Ramon Pena, Roberto Arnoldo Erazo, and Jorge Antonio Padilla were also implicated in this case on 25 July.

The charges are that they allegedly illegally arrested and tortured in the 1980s the following three pairs of siblings who are university students: Milton and Marlen Jimenez Puerto, Gilda and Suyapa Rivera Sierra, and Guillermo and Edwin Lopez Leonel.

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After the court issued the charges, Carlos Lopez Osorio, one of the officers' 10 defense lawyers, presented an appeal for the judge to determine if the defendants are protected by the amnesty decree issued by the government of Rafael Leonardo Callejas.

The following have pending arrest warrants:

Alexander Raymondo Hernandez

Billy Fernando Joya

Manuel de Jesus Trejo Rosa

The following has been summoned to testify:

Juan Blas Salazar Meza (arrested on other charges)

The following have not been summoned:

Juan Evangelista Lopez Grijalba

Julio Cesar Funez Alvarez

Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez

Juan Ramon Pena Paz

Roberto Arnoldo Erazo Paz

Jorge Antonio Padilla

The following are the ones that disappeared temporarily:

Gilda Rivera Sierra

Suyapa Rivera Sierra

Milton Jimenez Puerto

Marlen Jimenez Puerto

Adan Guillermo Lopez

Edwin Dagoberto Lopez

Search for Officers Continues

PA1910191295 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 18 October 95 p 11

[FBIS Translated Text] Major Saul Bueso Mazariegos, deputy director of the Department of Criminal Investigation, DIC, was satisfied yesterday after Colonel Roberto Lazarus, commander of the Public Security Force, FSP, informed him that he could not proceed with the arrest warrant issued against Colonel Alexander Hernandez because he is currently on leave, and the other two officers have retired.

Bueso arrived at the FSP general garrison in Casamata, located in Tegucigalpa, to comply with an arrest warrant issued by Criminal Court Judge Roy Medina against Colonel Hernandez Santos and retired officers Manuel de Jesus Trejo and Captain Billy Joya Amendola.

Bueso, however, had to leave with "empty hands" from the Casamata general garrison, promising he will continue searching for the three officers whom the Attorney General has accused of alleged actions that violated human rights during the 80s.

Bueso held a long meeting with Police Commander Roberto Lazarus and reviewed the personnel files.

After completing his inspection, Bueso said he was "satisfied" because Col Lazarus gave him a broad explanation on the current status of the three police officers.

"We made the necessary verifications and confirmed through the documents that Col Hernandez is on leave, and that Trejo and Joya Amendola are no longer members of the institution," Bueso said.

However, he added that "we will continue investigating, and although it is an embarrassing situation, we must fulfill the arrest warrant, which was issued by a competent court. We are only complying with our duty according to the law," he stressed.

Bueso said that the section specialized in "detecting and arresting" has been mobilized and are coordinating actions with the police because one of the officers, Col Alexander Hernandez, is under the FSP's administration.

According to the police chief, the FSP received a similar arrest warrant, "and we are willing to follow through; therefore, we have issued instructions and will comply with that order as soon as possible."

The human rights prosecutor accused the three officers being sought by the DIC and the FSP of being presumably responsible for the illegal arrest and torture of six students of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, UNAH, during the 80s.

Army Chief on Issues, Arrest Warrants

PA1910185895 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Oct 95

["Exclusive" telephone interview with Armed Forces Chief General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir in Managua, by reporter Romulo Matamoros; from the "Morning Paper" newscast — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Matamoros] General, please tell the Honduran people what your activities have been in Managua. Good morning, general.

[Discua] Good morning, Mr. reporter. Good morning Honduran people. My visit has mainly to do with an invitation by Nicaraguan Army Commander in Chief General Joaquin Cuadra to visit several units and see the restructuring, reorganization, and internal adjustments taking place within the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, and

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a series of conferences and presentations in various units and... [three-second break in reception]

[Matamoros] Prior to your arrival in Managua it was stressed that for many years no Army commander... [two-second break in reception]

[Discua] Logically, this was due to all the incidents that took place last decade. I believe that now that the Central American region is in a process of peace and democracy, it is necessary that—as the economic and political sectors are doing—the military must also contribute always to the integration of Central America, in the wake of the Esquipulas Peace Agreements and the agreements by all the presidents at the various summits.

[Matamoros] General Discua, a few days ago it was learned that a Honduran Army soldier was kidnapped on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. Have you been told anything about this?

[Discua] Yes, I was told here. I believe it is more likely to be a case of desertion, but this is being investigated. I am accompanied here by brigade commanders belonging to the Nicaraguan border sector and the matter is being investigated. We tend to believe that this soldier deserted.

[Matamoros] General, who are the persons attending this meeting?

[Discua] The Armed Forces inspector general, the commander general of the Army, the commander general of the Navy, members of the joint chiefs of staff, and brigade commanders of the sector that borders with Nicaragua are with me.

[Matamoros] General, what have been the most important agreements?

[Discua] When we finish we will analyze once again whether certain agreements can be reached specifically so that soldiers in the Honduran as well as the Nicaraguan sector can cooperate to prevent the presence of criminal gangs, to avoid the problems we have seen in the Gulf of Fonseca, and also to exchange military education.

[Matamoros] What time do you end your activities today, general?

[Discua] We end at 1700 [2300 GMT].

[Matamoros] Are you satisfied with the conclusions reached?

[Discua] Yes, I believe that these are the first attempts, the first actions the two armies are taking. This is positive because you must remember that Nicaragua is a country that has borders with Honduras and there is nothing better than to have good relations.

[Matamoros] General, we go on to another topic. The Department of Criminal Investigation [DIC] has been searching since yesterday afternoon, for Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hernandez, who is the Honduran Police Inspector General, and retired officers Major Manuel de Jesus Trejos Rosas and Captain Billy Joya to arrest them. This department received the arrest warrants from the First Criminal Court Judge Roy Edmundo Medina. You should be informed that Roy Medina said those individuals must spend at least six days in the Central Penitentiary. Their arrest was requested based on the case that implicates them to the disappearance of people during the 1980's. General Discua, what is your reaction to this?

[Discua] I believe the charges are for the disappearances... [pauses] illegal arrest and murder attempts or something like that. I do not have much information on this case. I believe those are matters that concern the defense, the accused, and the courts. I do not see this—as it has been made to appear—as something that is institutional, that is a confrontation between the legislative branch and the armed institution. I do not agree with this. As I said, I believe it is an issue that only concerns the defense attorney, the accused, and the corresponding court.

[Matamoros] We spoke live to DIC Director Dr. Wilfredo Alvarado here a few minutes ago. He said that they would wait for your return to the country to see if the military commanders preferred to turn the officer in and not have the DIC be looking for them to send them to the central penitentiary. What do you think of this?

[Discua] Well, you should note that two of the officers involved are not in active service and only one is active. As I said previously, this is not an institutional issue. The command staff of the Armed Forces, which comprises the president of the Republic and the commander in chief, do not make this decision. I repeat, this is not an institutional issue. We have good relations at an institutional level. The Armed Forces command staff does not have problems in its relations with the DNI [Department of National Investigation] directorate, the DIC director, and the Supreme Court of Justice. This is an issue that only concerns the defense attorney, the accused, and the corresponding court.

[Matamoros] Thus, it is a particular case and does not concern the institution?

[Discua] That is correct. That is correct. That is correct. [repeats himself] Truthfully, those are totally particular cases and should not be misconstrued or given the nuance of institutional confrontation.

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[Matamoros] General, Lopez Osorio, the defense attorney of those officers, has also stated that he awaits an order from the military command staff to take legal action against Judge Roy Edmundo Medina. What do you have to say to this?

[Discua] I repeat, it is a matter of a lawyer that is defending the cause of a person who has been accused. The actions they may take are totally individual ones. They are not decisions to be made by the institution.

[Matamoros] General, what do you think about what is happening in the country. U.S. newspapers are highlighting the case of the disappearances and also of the alleged participation of soldiers in those cases. The Honduran people wants to know the reaction of the Armed Forces commander in chief and his opinion on the arrest warrants against two retired officers, one active officer, and reports that more warrants could be issued shortly against the remaining seven officers.

[Discua] It is a situation... [pauses] I believe that during a news conference on 3 October, the president of the Republic gave a very thorough explanation that amply responds your question. This is a problem that is occurring in another country and is dragging Honduras to a situation in which... [chuckles] Truthfully, Honduras has no responsibility in the events of the past decade. It is a cause for concern if this is an issue that is being brought up to make charges against several organizations, as well as ones in Honduras. Sincerely, we are concerned because, once again, our country is being dragged into a problem that has nothing to do with Honduras, which is a free and democratic country.

[Matamoros] General, a few [words indistinct] there was a campaign to discredit the Armed Forces. It was a campaign of discredit. Do you think that all of this affects the image of the Armed Forces?

[Discua] Logically, not only the institution, but the entire country is affected. Remember that in Honduras the Armed Forces are not an island, it is part of the executive branch, part of the state structure of Honduras. So, therefore, it is not only the Armed Forces, it is the Honduran state.

[Matamoros] Allow me to read some views by persons here in Honduras. Regarding the case [words indistinct], Honduran human rights ombudsman, says he will follow step-by-step the trial of the military to denounce any violation of their basic rights during the trial.

[Discua] Logically, the human rights ombudsman has his opinion and it falls within the framework of his responsibilities.

[Matamoros] Judge Roy Medina has said that the warrants for arrest were the last resort taken by the First Criminal Court in view of the military officers' refusal to appear as summoned. Also, he questions the fact that the officers never showed the slightest will to appear as witnesses. General, when the military leadership meets, will you at any time broach this topic? Or, as you said, is it up to each officer to talk to Judge Lopez Osorio? Pardon me, with attorney Lopez Osorio.

[Discua] They have their own attorneys. The defense counsel that handled their case and the incumbents adopt their own decisions.

[Matamoros] General, the police spokesperson has said the Public Security Force will not hide the two officers for whom arrest warrants have been issued. Do you agree with this?

[Discua] I am not aware of that situation. Logically, as policemen, they have their obligations and duties. What must be said clearly and must not be ignored is that amnesty is a law decree which authorities are obliged to fulfill. I believe that is where the core of the situation lies and that is the aspect that must be resolved first of all.

[Matamoros] Finally, general, what is the reaction of the military to this case. It is said that this is a significant case, that these three persons will be sent to the central penitentiary for six days, in keeping with Honduran laws, for being involved in disappearances and arrests during the decade of the eighties. What is your reaction? Many wonder if there are problems in the country. At this time, the commander in chief tells the people that law and order will prevail and that there will not be any problems.

[Discua] Remember that the Armed Forces, within the constitutional framework, are obliged to maintain internal order. At no moment, will it attempt to carry out an act that is not in keeping with the system. It will not attempt to violate the tenets of the constitution. Let us hope that responsible persons, who have the responsibility of interpreting the matter of the total and unconditional amnesty, will have to state their position. I think that here all authorities who fall within this legal framework must assume their responsibilities and not shirk them. They must give a response and must call things as they see them.

[Matamoros] General, I want to thank you for your kindness in talking to us. It took us awhile to get your number in Managua, but we finally managed. When are you scheduled to return to the country? Also, will the Armed Forces Superior Council meet to discuss this

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topic? As commander in chief, what do you recommend to the seven officers and do you know any of them?

[Discua] All of them have been my subordinates. Personally, we are friends. I can only tell them that they have the moral support of the institution, because it would be unfair to tell former companions who are now friends that they are alone. I would tell them they have the moral support of the institution and should not worry. As for my return if weather conditions are favorable, I will return today, otherwise, I will return tomorrow.

[Matamoros] General Discua, thank you for talking to us this morning from the Nicaraguan capital.

Nicaragua

Vice President Godoy Submits Formal Resignation

PA2010013695 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Managua, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Vice President Virgilio Godoy tonight presented his official, formal resignation before the full Nicaraguan National Assembly to launch his bid for the Presidency of the Republic in the 20 October 1996 elections.

Godoy, the presidential candidate for the Independent Liberal Party, read his resignation letter before the full Assembly, and subsequently presented it to National Assembly President Luis Humberto Guzman.

The National Assembly approved Godoy Reyes' resignation by 78 votes in favor and one abstention. The vice president's resignation occurred only one day before the legal time limit expired for vice presidents, ministers, magistrates, mayors, and municipal council members to resign if they expect to run for president.

Within 72 hours, according to the Constitution, the Assembly must select, from among its members, a successor to Godoy, who has occupied the vice presidency estranged from the Violeta Chamorro administration since April 1990.

Finance Minister Comments on Agreements With IMF

PA1910194695 Managua Canal Dos Television in Spanish 0045 GMT 13 Oct 95

[From the "TV News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Today on the "Good Morning" program Finance Minister Emilio Pereira said that the agreement signed with the IMF in Washington includes an aggressive plan to make clients and institutions who owe money to the state pay those debts as a condition for the government to obtain $80 million for the economic plan.

[Begin Pereira recording] What are the conditions? We Nicaraguans must do what we have to do. We must pay our debts to the banks; the power company must start operating on its own and without raising tariffs, it must implement an austerity and savings plan in order to reach a reasonable level of expenses and stabilize the energy service. [end recording]

Another large debtor is Banades [National Development Bank], which must pay 120 million cordobas to the Central Bank before the end of the year. Nevertheless, the unions and producers have agreed not to pay the bank. Minister Pereira has said that the government will make sure that they pay.

[Begin Pereira recording] We have immediately adopted two specific measures, which were outlined in a resolution issued by the Superintendent of Banks. Based on those measures, half of the banks' portfolio will be separated—Itasa [expansion unknown] is already separating it—and passed on to an institution that will be in charge of collecting payments. This institution will be handled by professionals, supported by highly-qualified international lawyers, who will begin collecting those debts expeditiously. [end recording]

Pereira added that clients whose debts are transferred to that institution will be classified under Category E, in other words, as bad debtors who will have no access to credit in the national financial system for an indefinite period. [passage omitted]

Panama

Envoy: U.S. Seeks To Avoid Payment for Bases

PA1910194595 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 18 Oct 95 p 1A

[Report by Jose Montano and Arnulfo Barroso]

[FBIS Translated Text] Panamanian Ambassador to Washington Ricardo Alberto Arias has said that the initial U.S. position concerning the permanence of military bases is to not pay for using these installations.

During a telephone interview with "EL PANAMA AMERICA," Arias denied THE WASHINGTON POST's version accusing the government of President Ernesto Perez Balladares of not being truthful with Panamanians on the bases issue.

"It is not true that the government is hiding the truth from Panamanians on the negative economic impact

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of the bases," stated Arias, who resented the fact "too much importance" is being placed on who—between Perez Balladares and Bill Clinton—first proposed the beginning of conversations on the future of the bases.

Meanwhile, Arias stressed that the "manifest position of the Americans is that they are not going to pay for the military bases." For Panama, this is a "negotiating position," the ambassador added.

Ricardo Alberto Arias revealed he has held general conversations on what the initial U.S. proposal will consist of, regarding the "approximate number of personnel, sites to accommodate the same, terms of the agreement, and duration of the proposal."

According to the diplomat, the conversations with the United States may very well conclude without an agreement.

Meanwhile, Guillermo Chapman, minister of planning and economic policy, reacted to THE WASHINGTON POST article saying that "it is absolutely false" that Panama is starving to death and that that is why it wants the United States to keep its military presence beyond the year 2000.

Nevertheless, Chapman recognized that the Panamanian economy "is ill and requires a profound cure" to resolve problems like unemployment, which can only be confronted with an annual economic growth between 7 and 8 percent.

He affirmed it is necessary to reduce the state payroll and adjust the economy in the coming months with an antimonopoly law, tariff reforms, Panama's entry into the World Trade Organization, and the signing of a free trade agreement with the United States.

Meanwhile, First Vice President Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque rejected "THE WASHINGTON POST" report and said that "nothing has been hidden, nor nothing can be hidden from the Panamanian people, because in the end it will all be presented to public opinion in a plebiscite."

"Until then must we continue to repeat that the North Americans suggested to Perez Balladares that they wanted to hold exploratory meetings for a possible future treaty," he emphasized.

Altamirano Duque added that if Perez Balladares had refused to talk to the United States, today the press would be accusing him of arrogant and not taking into consideration the thousands of Panamanians who will lose their jobs with the departure of the bases.

He recognized that the U.S. economic presence in Panama is "indispensable," but not because of this, he remarked, are we going to approve a treaty by force.

In the meantime, opposition leader Ricardo Arias Calderon expressed that THE WASHINGTON POST confirmed there is a "sham and that the truth is not being presented" on the bases issue.

Meanwhile, U.S. Embassy official Ben Johnson explained that there is no "contradiction" between the events presented by THE WASHINGTON POST on Panama and the "true incidents."

"We are going to hold discussions in a diplomatic, discreet manner, but we are not going to hide public elements," Johnson concluded.

ARI Administrator on Investments in Reverted Areas

PA1910145895 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 95

[Report by Alexandra Ciniglio; from the "RPC Television News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Panamanian Government and Taiwanese investors are still negotiating the creation of an industrial park in the reverted areas. So far the things are not too clear yet, but efforts to attract foreign investors continue uninterrupted.

The use of the reverted area continues to be the topic of endless debates. There are numerous plans and projects on the issue, but the importance of this area tends to generate scores of uncertainties.

[Begin recording] [Nicolas Ardito Barletta, Interoceanic Region Authority [ARI] administrator] Fort Espinar, as you are well aware, will be transformed into a residential area for the city of Colon, and we will be shortly selling off the houses located in this area. We are also planning to develop a tourism complex at the onetime School of the Americas which is located on the banks of Gatun Lake. To this end there are already several groups interested in transforming the building that once housed the School of the Americas into a hotel. As relates to Fort Davis, we are discussing an industrial park with Taiwanese investors... [end recording, in progress]

However, as relates to the Taiwanese investors there are still more talks to be held, and the ARI administrator addressed this issue before members of the Panamanian Association of Banks, an association formed by 20 Panamanian private as well as public banks. The ARI considers this issue to be of utmost importance.

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[Begin Barletta recording] The banks are not only institutions where financial assistance can be obtained, but they are also great promoters. They can help us to attract Panamanian as well as international investors to develop the reverted areas. [end recording]

Most of the reverted areas are scheduled to revert to Panama between 1996 and 1997. Fort Amador will be the next site to pass from U.S. to Panamanian administration, and plans are currently being evaluated aimed at developing several maritime and tourism projects in the area.

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Argentina

Congress To Override Menem's Promulgation of Patent Law

PY1910223695 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1902 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM) — Humberto Roggero, a member of the Justicialist Party and president of the Industry Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, today criticized the recent promulgation of the Patent Law that modifies the text that was approved by the legislators, and he indicated that the executive branch's decision could generate a clash between the legislative and executive branches.

"When it did not respect the will of Congress, the Economy Ministry took this topic of patents from the merely technical sphere to the political arena," Roggero told TELAM.

Roggero maintained that the promulgating decree "is the consequence of a pincers operation by the ministries of economy and of foreign affairs."

The deputy indicated that the committee he presides over may submit a draft declaration on 20 October that will "annul" the decree that promulgates the Patent Law so that "the spirit of the law is maintained, and it is not true that the law is not adapted to the GATT."

Pedro Novau, a member of the Radical Civic Union and the committee's vice president, and Miguel Angel Toma, a member of the Justicialist Party, agree with Roggero.

The committee's president indicated that next week a bill will be submitted "to annul" the decree of promulgation that "gives an explanation of the main significance of the law" on patents that the executive branch issued on 18 October.

Roggero explained that the two measures will not be submitted in the name of the Justicialist Party bloc "but in the name of the Industry Committee, because all the blocs are in full agreement" with regard to rejecting the executive branch's decree.

"We do not accept the suggestions of Kantor (Mickey — trade representative of the United States), and we also do not accept the ideas that the U.S. Embassy has about the Patent Law," Roggero said.

The Justicialist deputy stated that the decree of promulgation has been drafted "on the basis of an abrogated law, Law 111 of the last century."

Roggero indicated that the executive branch has not only drafted the decree of promulgation; it has also drafted the ordered text of the law, which means that "they have reordered the articles, and practically drafted a new law."

Roggero clarified that starting with the decree of promulgation the authority for applying the patents provisions "is taken away from a tripartite commission (delegates from the health and economy ministries and a representative of President Carlos Menem) and is now solely in the hands of the Economy Ministry."

"As of now, the patents of the Argentine Republic are the exclusive patrimony of the Economy Ministry," Roggero emphasized.

He also stated that the decree of promulgation that was signed on 18 October by President Menem "takes away the legal security of the patents."

The legislator asked himself: "Which is valid: the law or the decree?" He added that "the state will have several court cases against it." [passage omitted]

Antinarcotics Secretary Tenders Resignation

PY1910121695 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0336 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (TELAM) — Alberto Lestelle tonight formally tendered his resignation from the post of secretary for the prevention of drug abuse and for the struggle against drug trafficking.

He went to Government House to tender his resignation to Cabinet Chief Eduardo Bauza.

It was Bauza who at noon on 18 October told Lestelle about President Carlos Menem's decision to ask him to resign.

The cabinet chief then pointed out that "explanations in Congress did not meet the hopes raised" by Lestelle's reports on alleged drug abuse in Congress.

Chatting with journalists while entering Government House, Lestelle said: "I have come to tender my irrevocable resignation."

Deputy To Replace Lestelle

PY1910151895 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1406 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA) — Deputy Gustavo Green is the new head of the Secretariat for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and for the Antinarcotics Struggle, replacing Alberto Lestelle.

This announcement was made shortly after 1100 today at Government House by Alberto Kohan, secretary general of the presidency.

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Before becoming a deputy, Green was mayor of Merlo, a densely populated district of Buenos Aires Province.

At the presidential press room, Green confirmed that he had accepted President Carlos Menem's proposal to occupy the state secretariat vacated by Lestelle.

Naval Exercises With Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, U.S. Begin

PY1910235295 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 17 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bahia Blanca, 17 Oct (TELAM) — Units of the Argentine, Brazilian, Spanish, U.S., and Uruguayan Navies today started joint maritime exercises in Argentine territorial waters within the framework of the "26th Unitas Operation."

A Navy General Staff communique reported that the ships departed from Ushuaia this morning and that as of tomorrow they will participate in electronic war exercises, artillery firing on mobile and fixed targets, and the tracking of submarines and aircraft.

The U.S. Navy promotes these operations with Navies of the Americas. The exercise will permit the updating of doctrines and proceedures for the use of naval equipment and marine infantry and aircraft.

The exercises also make joint training possible, in accordance with current international policies and U.N. requirements demanding the coordinated action of forces from different countries in peacekeeping missions in different areas of the world.

The exercise will end on 26 October with an amphibious operation and landing simulations on the beach of the Baterias Navy Infantry Base in Puerto Belgrano with the participation of ships, planes, helicopters, and troops.

At the end of the exercise the ships will dock in Puerto Belgrano for a final criticism and analysis meeting. The commanders of intervening forces will participate in this meeting.

It was reported that the Argentine, Brazilian, Spanish, and Uruguayan ships have been docking at Ushuaia Bay as of 14 October. U.S. ships arrived only yesterday.

The Argentine destroyers Heroina and Sarandi and the patrol ship Teniente Olivieri, the Spanish frigate Santa Maria, and the Uruguayan destroyer "Montevideo" will participate in the exercise.

The U.S. destroyer Comte de Grasse, the frigates Fahrion and Copeland, the landing ship Ashland, and Brazilian ships that will join the group as of 23 October will also participate.

Spanish King Views Economic Cooperation Pact

PY1910124495 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2154 GMT 18 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) — Spanish King Juan Carlos de Borbon today emphasized the significance of an economic-financial cooperation agreement signed by Spanish and Argentine representatives. He said the agreement will help "to further enhance the ties" between the two nations.

King Juan Carlos said: "This agreement underscores the decision to enhance bilateral relations and economic ties."

The agreement signed by representatives of the two governments today foresees that Spain will approve $1 billion in loans, over a five-year repayment period, to finance goods and services.

The Spanish king emphasized that the agreement seeks to "enhance economic relations between Argentina and Spain, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises." [passage omitted]

Spanish Ambassador to Argentina Nicolas Martinez Fresno said the Spanish king's visit "reflects the Spanish Crown's interest in closely monitoring the presence of Spanish entrepreneurs and Spanish capitals in Argentina."

Bolivia

President Criticizes U.S. Cuts in Drug Enforcement Aid

PY2010021695 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2021 GMT 14 Oct 95

[Report by Nemesio Rodriguez]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rome, 14 Oct (EFE) — Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada today charged the United States with creating "a perverse dynamics" in drug enforcement, reducing its assistance and increasing its drug enforcement requirements.

Sanchez de Lozada has been emphasizing the slogan "shared responsibility" between producers and consumers to all his interlocutors during his European tour that included Italy, France, and Belgium, and concluded today with a private meeting with Pope John Paul II.

In remarks to a small group of international news agencies in Rome, including EFE, the Bolivian president said: "We are truly waging a war on drug trafficking and we want to defeat this scourge, but we require the creation of a sentiment of rising shared responsibility."

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The president of Bolivia — the world's second largest coca leaf producer after Peru — emphasizes that this "shared responsibility" includes not only economic support, but coordination by, and the participation of, the consumer nations in the process of alternative development and voluntary eradication of coca crops.

In response to questions posed by EFE, the Bolivian president complained: "We are doing a great job of repression, but, unfortunately, we are receiving puny assistance that is being increasingly restricted."

Sanchez de Lozada said: "We are waging this war virtually on our own, as the United States, which was one of our main collaborators, has cut, for budgetary reasons, the drug enforcement assistance and has drastically increased its drug enforcement requirements."

Sanchez de Lozada described as "perverse dynamics" the stance taken by Washington, as it forces Bolivia, which must destroy 5,400 hectares of coca crops before the end of the year, to wage this battle virtually on its own."

As a way of minimizing these cuts by Washington, Sanchez de Lozada hopes to receive assistance from the EU and from the Vatican. Therefore, he will put forth a proposal in December. He hopes this proposal will be discussed during the EU summit of heads of state and government in Madrid.

The Bolivian president pointed out: "We will continue to struggle because we are the extremely vulnerable to drug trafficking and we trust very much in receiving EU assistance."

The Bolivian president emphasized "the Bolivian people's great capacity for resisting and enduring the burden of the struggle against drug trafficking."

Sanchez de Lozada, who was elected in 1993, noted: "This capacity has permitted us to prevent this problem from growing significantly and from having repercussions on our economy."

The Bolivian president said: "Our country has excelled in resisting the nefarious influence of drug trafficking, adjusting and purging the institutions that had been infiltrated by it. We have passed from the dictatorship of [former de facto president] General [Luis] Garcia Meza, which was linked to drug trafficking, to democracy. Nevertheless, we are aware of the fact that we cannot win this war on our own."

Sanchez de Lozada will travel tonight to Argentina to participate in the Fifth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, which includes Spain and Portugal, to be held 16-17 October. It is hoped that the drug trafficking issue will be included in the summit's final declaration.

Diplomatic sources involved in the summit said in Bariloche that the Andean countries would attempt to include in the declaration a more severe requirement for the industrialized nations to curb drug abuse, the "laundering" of money, and the illegal arms and chemicals trade, and to increase their assistance for establishing alternative crops to replace coca crops.

Congressmen Denounce 'Huge Conspiracy' by DEA

PY1910144095 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1735 GMT 18 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP-NA) — Pro-government and opposition congressmen agreed on 18 October that "a huge conspiracy, apparently sponsored by the DEA, is being woven against Bolivian democracy and against politicians allegedly involved in drug trafficking activities."

Implicitly alluding to a report last week by trafficker Miguel Angel Villavicencio, who named former President Victor Paz Estenssoro (1985-89) in dealings with trafficking organizations, Senator Leopoldo Ramos emphasized: "It seems there are sinister interests behind all this."

In remarks to a television channel in Miami, United States, Villavicencio — who is serving a prison sentence in Miami and who has confessed that he cooperated with the DEA — emphasized that the 1985 political campaign, during which Paz Estenssoro was elected president, received $2 million from trafficker Jorge Roca Suarez, alias "Thatched Roof."

Ramos, a member of the opposition Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), noted: "A lot of dirt has been hitting our politicians since the fans were turned on by these traffickers, and by former and current DEA agents."

Deputy Juan del Granado, a member of the pro-government Free Bolivia Movement (MBL), said: "The DEA is conspiring against our country, seeking to subordinate the government." He described the DEA as "disloyal and dishonest."

Del Granado pointed out: "It is clear that Villavicencio is a DEA collaborator. It is not by chance that he is being featured on a television program now that the Bolivian Government is committed to resolving the drug plane case." He thus referred to the scandalous smuggling of more than 4 tonnes of cocaine that was discovered aboard a Bolivian plane on 15 September at the Lima international airport in Peru.

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Deputy Ramiro Barrenechea, a coca peasants adviser, emphasized: "The goal of this dirty war, which is being waged by the DEA, is to prevent the possibility of an antinarcotics summit, which has been proposed by the Bolivian Government."

In light of reports by trafficker Villavicencio, the Senate yesterday initiated proceedings to request the U.S. courts to approve his extradition. Sergio Medinacelli, the Congressional Drug Enforcement Committee chairman, said: "so that he can repeat here what he said in the United States and identify those who have offended former President Paz Estenssoro."

Medinacelli, a MIR congressional bloc member, noted: "This issue must be resolved, regardless of partisan politics aspects. The Foreign Ministry must request Villavicencio's extradition."

Brazil

Cardoso Threatens To Dismiss Ministers Over Reform Bill

PY1910194495 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 95 p 3

[Article by Helena Chagas and Jorge Bastos Moreno]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Brasilia — In a tense meeting on the night of 17 October with government leaders at Congress and leaders of the parties that support the government (Brazilian Social Democracy Party, Liberal Front Party, Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], and Brazilian People's Party) at Alvorada Palace, President Fernando Henrique Cardoso threatened to dismiss ministers and to even denounce Congress to society over television if the congressmen refused to approve the administrative reform proposal the executive branch has sent to Congress. The leaders were shocked with the president's reaction to the news that the Constitution and Justice Committee would not approve the proposal and when Cardoso warned them that government allies who voted against the proposal might lose their second echelon positions and have difficulties in renegotiating their state governments' debts.

I will dismiss ministers, if necessary. Then who will renegotiate the Paraiba Government debt in which they are so interested? — President Cardoso asked, referring to the PMDB congressmen from Paraiba who are threatening to vote against the proposal.

According to the leaders, the first target of Cardoso's plan to dismiss ministers if the proposal is defeated will be Paraiba-born Cicero Lucena (PMDB), who is secretary for regional policies.

The pen that signs appointments also signs dismissals, the president warned.

The congressmen were still more perplexed when they listened to President Cardoso's phone conversation with Paraiba Deputy Ivandro Cunha Lima (PMDB), who is one of the dissidents. Cardoso urged the Paraiba bloc to vote for the proposal and became irritated when he heard Deputy Cunha Lima say that this "is a political issue."

According to one of the leaders, President Cardoso said: "If this is a political issue, we will have to see who wins the dispute. It is the president of the Republic who has a strong hand. I have never resorted to that but, if necessary, I will." The leader added that never had he seen the president so angry during a meeting with leaders. [passage omitted]

Cardoso Denies Making Threat

PY2010022195 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2251 GMT 19 Oct 95

[Report by Tania Monteiro]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brasilia, 19 Oct (AE) — President Fernando Henrique Cardoso stated, late this afternoon, that he is not considering reshuffling the cabinet in retaliation for the refusal by his congressional allies to vote for the government-sponsored administrative reform proposal. Cardoso said: "I do not want a cabinet reshuffle at all." He added: "Those rumors are being spread by certain cabinet hopefuls." To stress his point, he added: "Leave the ministers alone."

Cardoso, who attended an art exhibit at Itamaraty Palace tonight, reaffirmed that his administration would negotiate with the congressional committee that will evaluate the merits of the administrative reform proposal, especially a number of safeguards designed to preclude possible cases of political persecution, to dispel the fears of those who think this might occur after job security for public servants is eliminated. Cardoso said he is not planning to end the career of any public servant or to discontinue the system of selecting civil servants based on their merits. He added: "What they are doing constitutes cultural terrorism." Cardoso said the objective of these rumors is "to scare public servants." He added that a supplementary law could contain the safeguards designed to protect public servants when the job security rule is lifted. He added: "Yet, if they want to take a step ahead and include this in the constitutional text, then they would be making my life easier by rendering another law unnecessary." Cardoso left tonight for Sao Paulo. Tomorrow morning (20 October) he will leave for Belem, and in the afternoon, he will go to New York.

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Uranium Shipment for Angra-1 Plant Arrives in Resende

PY2010021895 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The largest uranium shipment ever for Brazil has arrived in Resende, southern Rio de Janeiro State. The shipment consists of 16 tonnes of uranium, whose value has been estimated at 10 million reals. The shipment will suffice to keep the Angra-1 nuclear plant operating for 14 months.

Chile

Army To Develop Tactical Operation System for Malaysia

PY1910124695 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Oct 95 p C5

[FBIS Translated Text] The Chilean Army has signed an agreement of understanding to develop a computerized tactical training system in Malaysia. The agreement was signed during an official visit by Chilean Army Commander Augusto Pinochet to Malaysia.

On the afternoon of 12 October, Pinochet and his wife paid an unscheduled courtesy call on the royal palace in response to an invitation by Malaysian King Tuanku Ja'Afar [name and title as published]. After the tea hosted by the king, presents and official pictures were exchanged.

The agreement was signed by Brigadier General Luis Iracabal Lobo, Famae [Army Ordnance] director and the defense affairs department director of the Sapura Holding Company, the most important Malaysian industrial group. This company produces training simulation programs for F-15 and Hawk pilots, among other things.

The objective of the agreement is to jointly develop a modern computerized tactical training system. Famae has the technology and the software that is being used at the Army Tactical Operation Computer Center [Centro de Entrenamiento Operativo Tactico Computacional del Ejercito], Ceotac.

Pinochet Returns Under Regular Security Measures

PY1910121595 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] General Augusto Pinochet returned to Chile with the usual security mechanism that protects him from the press.

His arrival rules out the theory that General Contreras would be transferred to the Punta Peuco prison during his absence.

New Resources Allocated for Land Purchases for Ethnic Groups

PY1910133995

[FBIS Editorial Report] Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish on 6 October on page C12 carries a 400-word article by Maria A. Venegas in which she states: "Fifty-five percent of next year's budget increase for the National Corporation for Indigenous Development will be earmarked for the Land Fund to purchase land that has been historically in conflict."

Venegas adds that the planning and coordination minister made this announcement during the second anniversary of the promulgation of the Indigenous Law in which more than 100 representatives of the main ethnic groups participated.

The planning minister said the 1996 budget provides for an investment of more than 6 billion pesos to purchase land for the reinstatement of these indigenous people in the southern and northern regions. He said: "These resources are insufficient, but they will undoubtedly solve many problems, namely for the purchase of land."

Venegas adds that the 1992 census shows there are more than 1.5 million indigenous people in the country, almost half of whom live in urban areas; almost half a million in Santiago.

Budget Director Gives Details of 3-Year Expenditure Plan

PY2010023995 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Oct 95 pp C1, C8

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Valparaiso — Budget Director Jose Pablo Arellano yesterday disclosed projections and medium-term trends for the 1997-99 period regarding tax collection and the behavior of fiscal income on copper sales and of the current expenditures. Arellano disclosed this information during an address to the Special Mixed Budget Commission of the National Congress on the macroeconomic aspects of the 1996 public budget draft bill.

The budget draft, which estimates an income of 6.752 billion pesos or $1.541 billion, was calculated on the basis of an estimated 6.5 percent economic growth rate, a 6.5 percent annual inflation rate, and a fiscal savings of 4.3 percent of the GDP.

Arellano said that the prospects with regard to public finances for the aforementioned period of time are good, and that as long as the economy continues to grow in a sustainable manner and public expenditures grow moderately, Chile will be able to simultaneously reduce

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its inflation rate and increase its social expenditures significantly.

He predicted that revenues should continue to behave like the GDP — that is, in 1997 they should amount to 5,198,572,000 pesos, which will represent 17.1 percent of the GDP; in 1998 to 5,377,498,000 pesos, or 16.7 percent of the GDP; and in 1999 to 5,721,487,000 pesos, or 16.7 percent of the GDP.

Tax collection will drop to 16.7 percent of the GDP as a result of the reduction in 1998 of the VAT [value added tax] from 17 to 18 percent [as published] (as established in the law currently in force). Arellano added that this 1 percent reduction represents more than $300 million less in revenues and will have a strong impact on the 1998 finances.

Revenues in copper production, determined by the price of copper ($0.98) and Codelco's [Copper Corporation] production costs, will continue to grow. Thus, in 1999 the increase of copper production should represent a significant source of greater income to the treasury; the increased income is estimated to amount to $676.8 million.

Arellano said that, in the meantime, it is quite unlikely that the total current expenditures will grow less than 4 percent per year during the mentioned three-year period. He also said that expenditures regarding pensions for public servants to be covered by tax revenues will grow by approximately 4 percent, and that due to the significant impact it has on current expenditures, it will entail an increase of the current expenditures to the tune of more than 1.5 percent per year during the mentioned period of time.

Payment of interest on the current foreign debt will drop during the 1997-99 period by approximately 30 percent if the current level of international interest rates remains unchanged. According to Arellano, it is quite likely that interest rates may increase, and thus neutralize the previous effect.

As for the rest of the current expenditures, according to the laws currently in force, there are no other legally established increases for the 1997-99 period.

However, Arellano mentioned certain needs for resources in the coming years. In the health sector, the normal increase of the operational costs of the new investments will demand an increase in expenditures for personnel and the purchase of goods and services exceeding 3 percent per year between 1997 and 1999.

In addition to the aforementioned, he mentioned the pressure that the demographic and morbidity changes will exert on the public and private expenditures in the health field. The aging of the population and the increased incidence of more costly illnesses (cancer, accidents, heart diseases) increase the demand for resources in this field, and necessitate, in Arellano's words, a clear improvement in the way these resources are used.

He mentioned that in the field of education, a program to improve the quality of secondary school education has been implemented. This is a five-year program that will demand a budget increase in 1996 and 1997.

The priority treatment the government has granted education in 1998 should by higher than the GDP growth rate.

As for investment, the maintenance expenditure [gastos de arrastre] with regard to big projects to be implemented will involve, mainly, the big irrigation and subway system projects.

Regarding the ports, the new Emporchi [Port Enterprise of Chile] law should open a new door for private investments, while in the area of highways and airports, there is an important concessions program under way that will allow the government to focus its attention on other highly profitable areas from the social viewpoint.

Arellano warned that the current infrastructure deficit may become a factor that restricts the country's growth.

An especially critical sector, due to the increase in the number of vehicles in circulation, is the urban road system. Therefore, Arellano said, the approval of a road tax bill submitted to Congress in 1992 is required. [passage omitted]

Panamanian President Assesses Bariloche Summit Favorably

PY1910142095 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Oct 95 p C5

[FBIS Translated Text] Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Valladares yesterday stated that Panamanian-Chilean ties may be strengthened at several levels. He added that, far from being rivals in their desire to offer services to the Asia-Pacific region, the two countries complement each other.

Perez Valladares said the Carter-Torrijos agreement is going well, adding that it will be fulfilled. He said the United States will hand over the Panama Canal installations to Panama in 1999.

Perez Valladares talked to the Chilean media during a stopover at Arturo Merino Benitez airport on his way from Bariloche, Argentina, where he attended the Fifth Ibero-American summit.

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At the airport, Perez Valladares was welcomed by Ambassador Juan Martabit, director of the Foreign Ministry department for Inter-American affairs; and Panamanian Ambassador Bruno Garisto.

The Panamanian president assessed positively the Ibero-American summit, particularly the commitment to strengthen cooperation in education and training.

After stating that the terms of the Carter-Torrijos agreement are being fulfilled in compliance with the express will of the Panamanian and U.S. administrations, Perez Valladares said several alternatives are being studied to see what Panama will do with the areas to be handed over.

He said one idea is to use this land to build a large Latin American education center to train teachers.

Perez Valladares described Chilean-Panamanian ties as "very good", and used the same term to describe his personal relations with President Eduardo Frei.

He denied that there are any problems or rivalries between Panama and Chile over the Asia-Pacific region.

He said Panama intends to increase the canal's commercial use and services.

He added that in this, as in other areas, Chile and Panama complement each other.

Poll Shows Frei's Popularity Below 50 Percent

PY1910140995

[FBIS Editorial Report] Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish on 7 October 1995, on page C1, carries a 1,400-word report on the latest Adimark poll that was released on 6 October. The poll was conducted among 1,322 people over the age of 18, in Antofagasta, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Concepcion, Talcahuano, Temuco and the greater Santiago Metropolitan Area between 8 and 29 September. The report states that "President Eduardo Frei's popularity experienced a sharp drop over the past six months. It dropped from 52.1 percent in March to 44.7 percent in September. For the first time since he assumed the presidency in March 1994, that his popularity has gone below 50 percent."

The report adds that this should concern the administration because in June 1994, "after four months in power, the level of approval was 54.2 percent." It adds: "In June 1994, after four months in power, the level of disapproval on how the Coalition of Parties for Democracy, CCPD, administration was handling government affairs totaled 14 percent, yet now, after one year and six months in government, the level of disapproval in September totaled 32.1 percent."

Adimark Director Roberto Mendez is quoted as saying that this means one in every three Chileans is dissatisfied with how President Frei is handling government affairs. The report adds that the reasons behind this drop lie in how the administration has handled the human rights issue and civilian-military ties over the past few months.

The people's assessment of government-Armed Forces ties dropped 21 points in just six months. "In March, those polled on this issue positively assessed the government at 55.6 percent, while in September they gave it 34.6 percent."

The report states that 48.6 percent believe it is necessary to establish the truth and punish those responsible for human rights violations. This represents a substantial drop compared with the 65 percent that favored this in June 1990.

The poll shows that 53 percent believe President Frei will be unable to pass the human rights bills proposed to Congress; 36 percent believe he will be successful, and 11 percent did not know.

Regarding political leaders, the reports states that Ricardo Lagos, Socialist party leader and public works minister, obtained 35.7 percent support. He is thus the most prominent political figure within the CPPD. He is followed by President Frei with 19.4 percent; Alejandro Foxley, the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, president, obtained 7.5 percent; and Jorge Schaulsohn, president of the Party for Democracy, obtained 7.3 percent.

The report notes that the undisputed political leader of the center-right is Andres Allamand, the National Renewal party president, who obtained 37.7 percent, and Army Commander Augusto Pinochet second with 12.8 percent.

Adimark Director Mendez says the poll shows Pinochet has become politicized and is now seen as one of the opposition leaders.

The report states: "Asked whom they would vote for if elections were held on 8 October and one could vote for anyone except President Frei, Lagos obtained 24.4 percent, Foxley 5.7 percent, and Andres Allamand 5.5 percent."

As for the support obtained by the most prominent political leaders, the poll found former President Patricio Aylwin heads the list with 60.8 percent; Senate President Gabriel Valdes obtained 60.5 percent; President Eduardo Frei obtained 57.5 percent; Ricardo Lagos obtained 57.3 percent; Santiago Mayor Javier Ravinet obtained 54.7 percent; PDC President Alejandro Foxley obtained 54.4 percent; and Las Condes Mayor Joaquin Lavin obtained 50.4 percent.

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The poll once again showed the division among political parties and civilians, because the latter placed political parties at the bottom of the list when asked which national institutions are doing their best for the country.

Colombia

President Interviewed on DEA, 'Institutional Crisis'

PA1910155395 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 14 Oct 95 p 1-12

["Exclusive" interview with Colombian President Ernesto Samper by special correspondent Roberto Giusti in Santa Fe de Bogota; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] *Santa Fe de Bogota—One must have the soul of a bullfighter and the body of a ballerina to size up to this, Colombian President Ernesto Samper sighed, while maintaining a confident smile that still brings him respectable advantages in competing surveys put out daily for the Colombian public opinion.*

A few hours before embarking on a tour that would take him to Cartagena, Bariloche, and New York, Samper seemed enthusiastic about the trip's tight international agenda and was planning to make the most of it. In fact, were it not for the unfortunate "Case 8000" this would be one of his best moments: the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement's [NAM] Summit, a leading participation in the Ibero-American Summit, and, finally, the United Nations.

But in Colombia, still waters run deep and Samper handles the "Case 8000" calvary with his best possible face, in spite of the shock that struck him, in the matter of a few hours, with the attack on his attorney, deteriorating relations with the United States, and the objection by sectors including the business groups, who were demanding the removal of the interior minister. All this amid accusations of interventions, telephone wiretapping, and alarming messages from Washington.

An international truce takes him away from the eye of the hurricane for a while, although some people believe that wherever the president goes, the hurricane will follow, because Samper himself is the eye of the hurricane.

[Giusti] How do you see your situation following the incidents of the past few weeks: a deadlock with the United States caused by the statements of your interior minister and the reactions by business groups, who see the probable threat of losing their preferential U.S. tariffs? Is President Samper becoming isolated because of the institutional crisis in Colombia?

[Samper] No, of course not. All of these are problems stemming from a relation that carries the contaminating drug-trafficking virus. The relations between Colombia and the United States are typical, because these are not relations that respond—as many circles in the United States and we would like—to a permanent agenda, with points around which medium and long term goals can be set. Instead, we work on a day-to-day basis where situations such as the ones we recently experienced appear. We have learned, however, to manage and overcome those problems. On the issue of tariffs, we see this is another chapter in the so-called banana war, in which we sought access to the European market. We did not obtain it, they offered us quotas, we accepted them, and pressures have now been included in the domestic political agenda to make Colombia and Costa Rica relinquish the quota agreement, which would entail serious social costs.

We Did Not Wiretap the DEA

[Giusti] The fact that Interior Minister Horacio Serpa has pointed to the DEA as possibly being responsible for the attack on your lawyer, Antonio Jose Cancino, and taking into account that you refused to dismiss him from his post, could one conclude that the government is endorsing, by whitewashing, the idea that the DEA was behind that and other incidents such as the incident with the tapes?

[Samper] As the interior minister has affirmed and the government has reiterated, we see no relationship, not even hypothetical, between any foreign agency—starting with the DEA—and the incidents they have tried to link to the DEA. Neither are they any hypothesis on the participation in any conspiracy. This is the official version on the topic.

[Giusti] Nevertheless, parliamentarian Carlos Alonso Lucio presented to the Congress recordings of telephone conversations between DEA officials in Colombia. The government minister has denied he is responsible for such recordings. What information does the government have on this point?

[Samper] That is a completely slanderous assertion. No Colombian Government's security agency did those recordings, let alone deliver them. We have requested an investigation to determine whether those recordings were made legally and whether or not they are genuine. The deputy you mention does not belong to the ruling party nor has he participated in the campaign. The government minister obviously had nothing to do with the delivery of those tapes.

[Giusti] Apparently, the so-called Case 8000 has truly become a nightmare for your government, making it difficult for you to carry out your administration. Do you think it is worth governing in the middle of such an offensive against your government? Under such

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circumstances, is it possible to fulfill the programs you offered the Colombian people?

[Samper] Precisely the only thing that makes the Case 8000 worth handling is the possibility of implementing the programs I pledged to do when I assumed office. One does not choose the timing or the crisis that may accompany one's government. I am convinced that we will overcome this crisis. I am sure I will be able to prove my innocence and that the Prosecutor General's Office will determine how my campaign was financed. Despite some media's understandable interest in that the problem be solved by knockout, so to speak, I have insisted on the need to solve it institutionally, this is to say, letting the judges do their work, the government govern, and investigators investigate. This is what is best for democracy. This is why I am convinced we will come out unscathed.

Retaliation [El Coletazo]

[Giusti] In the offensive unleashed by some media and other sectors it has been pointed out that the government's isolation has exposed it to the possibility of a coup. While I waited for this interview at the government building's press office, someone called from a U.S. television network trying to confirm a rumor of a coup in Santa Fe de Bogota.

[Samper] This is one of the weapons used by those interested in the collapse of this case. These weapons are rumors, gossip, and groundless speculation. Of course, when the judicial batteries are exhausted, these procedures begin to be used. There is not the slightest possibility of a coup. This is a country of deep civil conviction. Precisely among the factors that have helped handle this crisis institutionally are, first of all, the Armed Forces' unanimous determination of putting themselves firmly under the president of the Republic's authority, as it is proper and as the Constitution stipulates, and, second, although many businessmen think otherwise, there is a solid and sound economic situation, as statistics show. In third place, there is popular support which been there all the time, sometimes diminishing as is normal during a government's period, but nevertheless, has been there for the past two or three months.

[Giusti] Both Collor de Melo and Carlos Andres Perez fell...

[Samper] Dreyfus' innocence was also demonstrated.

[Giusti] Pallomari, former Cali Cartel agent and now DEA witness, has said that Zedillo's and Perez' campaigns were financed by drug traffickers. Here we have this destabilizing wave against cases...

[Samper] Let us put it in a different way. Do you think that putting behind bars the leaders of the world's largest criminal organization, the Cali Cartel, will be free of charge? What we are experiencing is the price of this dismemberment, the cartels' attempt to weaken the Colombian government and the relations with the United States. That is what matters the most. We must be ready for the retaliation of the Cali Cartel that began in Colombia with this debate. The Cartel is trying to involve international personalities, like President Zedillo and Perez, in just the same way the Cartel is trying to do in Colombia. This is a predictable consequence of the sudden dismemberment of the Cartel.

[Giusti] Are you expecting more terrorist activities and more accusations?

[Samper] We can expect anything from the drug cartels.

[Giusti] Then they continue to operate?

[Samper] Yes.

[Giusti] They are not dismembered?

[Samper] No, they remain active on drug trafficking activities. And I can demonstrate it with figures. The price of coca paste has decreased in Peru and the price of cocaine has gone up in the United States. This indicates that the market has deteriorated. But, there is a long way between this and the idea that it is over, that we are going to enjoy a haven of peace, no... We will have to meet the Cartel's retaliation with boldness and intelligence.

Behind My Back

[Giusti] Why does the United States maintain a belligerent position toward your government although you put an end to the Cali Cartel's operations and put the drug kingpins behind bars?

[Samper] I don't know. I would like very much to know.

[Giusti] Do you admit the possibility of drug-traffic money infiltrating your campaign?

[Samper] Drug traffic was directly and indirectly linked to many activities in the country and tried to infiltrate many institutions. It succeeded in many instances. I do not absolutely rule out the possibility of this infiltration. It would be absurd in the presence of the vast amounts of money that sought ways to interfere in the country's normal activities. That would be like trying to turn one's back on reality.

Regarding the topic of the campaign financing, I requested an investigation and believe my status as president forces me to refer to the evidence that the judges and the Office of the Prosecutor General may find and

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corroborate. What I have affirmed, and I am reiterating, is that if that leak took place, I was unaware of it. What is more important, my government never acquired any commitment with drug traffickers, as proven by the fact that all of them are in jail.

[Giusti] Would you answer for officials like [former Defense Minister] Fernando Botero?

[Samper] I have full confidence in Fernando Botero's innocence and his capacity to prove it.

[Giusti] In personal terms, how do you feel?

[Samper] How do I feel? Changed?

[Giusti] I feel you are making an effort to maintain your usual calm.

[Samper] No... People come to the Narino Palace and are surprised because they expect to find me a mess, a man prostrated on a chair, pulling out my hair. No... I am governing and handling this situation with a cool head. I know it is not easy, but getting desperate or throwing one's hand up in despair leads nowhere.

[Giusti] And your family?

[Samper] It has been difficult to cope with it, since as a politician one has a kind of invisible shield, the tough hide one develops in public life. My family, obviously, does not have it and has been affected by it. In the history of the country, perhaps there has never been such an unfair campaign. In this country, we have never touched the family circle. The truth is that there have been no bars held in this case. That aspect has been very painful, and I also regret it for the country. As for me, I have said I am leaving here dead or with my head up high on 7 August 1998 at 1510.

Los Monjes Belongs to Venezuela

[Giusti] Why was it that Los Monjes did not appear in official Colombian maps? Why do matters like this contribute to tarnish relations between the two countries?

[Samper] You are not going to believe me, but actually it was a visual problem. When I inquired why Los Monjes were not in the map, the explanation I received from the Colombian Institute of Cartography was that the scale on which the map was drawn was too small, and that was why those small islands did not appear on the map. This does not mean that we have erased Los Monjes from our map. In any event, I ordered that the name of the Gulf of Venezuela be included. I made it clear, however, to President Caldera that this should not be interpreted as an offense, for the simple reason that it was a Colombian, and not a Venezuelan map. If you look at the geographical accidents in other neighboring countries, you will find no details on the seas or accidents at any of the borders.

[Giusti] That, however, does not mean that Colombia does not recognize Venezuela's sovereignty over Los Monjes.

[Samper] I agree. Sovereignty is a fact. Painful for some Colombians, but still a historical fact.

[Giusti] Are talks being held on that basis?

[Samper] I am very pleased to say that we restored the talks at that level a few weeks ago.

[Giusti] Do you think an agreement can be reached before the end of your term as well as President Caldera's?

[Samper] It would be better for both countries. Among other things, because that way, when we sit down to talk, we could use our energy in other matters of common interest. We must view the border dispute as a topic within a broader agenda. The truth is that during the past five years Venezuela has become our second commercial partner. I also understand that right now Colombia is one of Venezuela's most important partners. That is what matters most to me.

[Giusti] Is there any concrete hypothesis that could lead to an agreement?

[Samper] No. I understand that we are still working based on abstract theories. At this time, however, I have no details on the status of the talks.

Let the Big Ones Open Their Markets

[Giusti] Why accept the presidency of the NAM summit when there are no longer two poles in the world fighting for control? The only possible alliance at the moment seems to be against the United States.

[Samper] Although it is true that the Cold War is over and that we are not between capitalists and communists, the problems in developing countries still exist. Poverty, pollution, and difficulties in adapting to new technology have not disappeared in developing countries. On the contrary, new problems have emerged, such as the lack of access to markets in industrialized nations. That situation calls for a change in the agenda, but not to continue the confrontation—in the past nonalignment was the best way to be aligned—but to establish the basis for cooperation.

[Giusti] Could the fact that Colombia heads the NAM affect your government's already problematic relations with the United States?

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[Samper] I do not think so, because the United States most likely understands that this is a legitimate forum in which developing nations can voice their aspirations. I do not think this should bother any developed nation. In formal talks with the United States and other industrialized countries like Germany we have discussed various options currently being reviewed in the new NAM agenda to be approved in Cartagena.

[Giusti] Does the NAM Summit's platform give you new strength to face relations with the United States from a different perspective?

[Samper] Probably from a multilateral perspective. I have always thought that the worst thing our countries could do is try to conduct our international relations from a unilateral position. Logically, if we live in a world with global alternatives the scene where political alliances are developed and where international differences are settled must also be global. Therefore, just as the World Trade Organization is a broad forum, with preestablished rules to overcome old unilateral conditions of a world full of barriers and customs restrictions, it is also possible to talk about more democratic relations.

Samper Views Neoliberalism, Narcotrafficking

PA1910215495 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1312 GMT 19 Oct 95

["Exclusive" interview with President Ernesto Samper Pizano by Guillermo Ortega, director of the "Upon Awakening" newscast, in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Ortega] We are here with Colombian President Ernesto Samper. How are you, President Samper?

[Samper] Fine, how are you?

[Ortega] We were impressed—I believe it was commented on by everyone at the summit—by your speech, which we think will give people a lot to talk about hereafter. In this interview, I would like to find out about two topics. One is the economic model, and the other is the narcotrafficking problem. In the first, you said that neither protectionism nor neoliberalism functioned. How do you think the new model should be to achieve the social development that the nations expect?

[Samper] First, it must be a model which does not neglect the countryside. To try to build an economic development process, neglecting agriculture is like trying to construct a building without pillars. Second, it must be a model that will invest in mankind, whose primary priority will be social development. If we turn this into a game of losers and winners, we will end up creating social conflicts that will destroy the model. Third, it must be a model in which each sector is given the possibility of making a selective opening. In other words, each sector should be able to adjust to its competition possibilities, within a reasonable time frame.

[Ortega] You have said that if we continue on the path of recent times, neoliberalism could do away with the democratizing processes.

[Samper] Of course, because neoliberalism causes social conflicts and disadjustments, which we've seen in Chiapas, in Colombia, and which are being seen in Venezuela and other parts of the world. That social, generalized protest, deep down, is but a questioning of our efforts for 10 years to consolidate our democracies.

[Ortega] In the matter of narcotrafficking, we have seen figures in the past days which draw our attention. We accompanied President Zedillo in his visit to the United States. U.S. President Clinton said that, with 5 percent of the world population, the United States consumes 95 percent of illicit drugs. Also, we heard him say in his speech today that the amount of drug money represents $500 billion. You have made an appeal that the consumer countries should assume their role in this matter. What do you think can be the action by the United States, specifically, and other consumer countries in the narcotrafficking problem?

[Samper] First, it doesn't involve saying do this because it's your responsibility. It doesn't involve opening a trial. It is a case in which we must understand that this problem starts from the moment the coca plant is planted to the moment that the cocaine is smoked in any restaurant of a consumer country. What we have to do is to know what each one has to do in this process. Producer countries must eradicate plants, destroy laboratories, seize aircraft, and prevent the strengthening of drug distribution. Consumer countries have to cut down on consumption, not sell the precursor chemicals used to process the coca leaf that is sold as cocaine, not sell the weapons used by narcotraffickers, and not let the drug profits be recycled through its financial system. If we understand that this is the global strategy, we will be able to emerge from the narcotrafficking problem. Otherwise, tomorrow any other country could suffer the problem of Colombia, because as long as there is a demand, there will be an offer.

[Ortega] Do you believe consumer countries are doing enough?

[Samper] I think some countries are beginning to understand the nature of the problem. We, of course, would like things to be done more quickly, because there

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are not laws—as are beginning to appear in Europe—which are more tolerant of consumers, that precursor chemicals not be sold. I think that this is what it involves. That is why in the Rio Group we convoked a hemispheric meeting to discuss all the implications of narcotrafficking in all its stages.

[Ortega] What about money laundering? How can countries unite efforts to counter this phenomenon?

[Samper] Through information agreements, to see what accounts are growing irregularly, where dollars and foreign exchange produced by narcotrafficking are going, where they are being invested, in what countries, how drug money is being invested, in what countries, and how it is being invested. Then we must go in pursuit of those assets. It is simple. If that is not done, then the diabolical circle will continue in which the money that is produced by drugs is reinvested in drugs.

[Ortega] Thank you very much for the possibility of holding this interview.

[Samper] I was very glad to do so; you've been very kind.

Former President Comments on Incident With Samper

PA1910195095 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 95

[Report by Caracol's News Director Dario Arizmendi and Javier Ayala; from "Caracol's 0600 to 0900" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Arizmendi] Yesterday, "Caracol's 0600 to 0900" newscast announced that Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, former Colombian president and current OAS secretary, had decided at the last minute not to travel with President Ernesto Samper from Argentina to Cartagena, but had rather preferred to travel with Fidel Castro on Cubana de Aviacion.

[Ayala] The situation could have annoyed President Samper because it could have been initially understood as an unfriendly gesture or at least inappropriate. At a moment when there are versions of an alleged confrontation or disagreement between Samper and Gaviria, Gaviria accepted Fidel Castro's invitation and not the opportunity to talk with the Colombian president. A few hours later, both Samper and Gaviria have commented on this incident.

[Arizmendi] On behalf of President Samper, his wife, First Lady Jacquin Strouss de Samper has said there was no essential disagreement between both presidents, and the fact that Gaviria had traveled with Fidel Castro had no consequences. Well, former President Gaviria is traveling today from Cartagena to Washington. A few hours ago, he gave an interview to Daisy Canon of the "Caracol 7:30" television newscast. Here is Gaviria's reply as to why he did not travel with Samper on the presidential airplane but rather preferred to travel with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

[Begin Gaviria Trujillo recording] At first, the only way to come from Bariloche was by traveling on Colombia's presidential plane, and therefore I had planned to do so. However, in Bariloche I had the opportunity to have an open and long talk with Fidel Castro. Thus, I decided to accept his invitation to fly with him on his plane. I thought it would be useful to have this dialogue. As I have said at the OAS assembly in Haiti, I believe that the OAS should play a constructive role, explore the possibilities of a political dialogue, encourage political and economic changes, and act accordingly, giving preference or priority to negotiated solutions. With some of this spirit in mind, I have kept working in this regard. I hope we find a way. [end recording]

[Arizmendi] Later, former President Gaviria admitted before Daisy Canon his reasons for striving for the position of OAS secretary general and how he now feels in this position.

[Begin Gaviria Trujillo recording] Actually, I had always planned to leave the country for a long time after finishing my presidential term, even before I was elected OAS secretary. Really, I had always planned to leave the country with my family for some time after finishing my term, even after I was elected OAS secretary. Acting as OAS secretary takes all my energy, requires a lot of travel, limits my reading, and has drawn me away. I maintain my interest through some publications I receive. I believe my obligation was, let's say, to tune in with the Americas' problems, not those of Colombia. I feel, let's say, distant from the problems, incidents, and some everyday events. [end recording]

[Arizmendi] On various occasions, Caracol Network has tried to get him to comment on local issues, but the former president has said his golden rule is not to discuss national problems, let alone the Process 8000, about which he has already said what he had to say. However, many observers have noticed that President Samper has held no bilateral meetings with the current OAS secretary either at the Ibero-American Summit in Argentina or at this Nonaligned Movement [NAM] Summit. Some observers think that the role President Samper has just begun to play worldwide as Colombian president and consequently, at the NAM Summit, is reason for some jealousy from former President Gaviria due to the OAS institutional crisis and its rather weak role, particularly before the news media.

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[Ayala] The truth is that if relations between President Samper and former President Gaviria are not totally cold, at least they are not very warm. At least, it seems so, and it could be easily noticed each time either one speaks of the other. Both say their relations are good, but without much enthusiasm.

Congressman Garavito Arrested on Drug-Related Charges

PA1910204695 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Canal A Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 95

[Report by Soraya Yanine and Mauricio Aranguren; from the "Seven O'Clock Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rodrigo Garavito, member of the Chamber of Representatives from Caldas Department, was arrested today on orders from the Supreme Court. He is accused of being involved in alleged drug trafficking crimes.

Garavito has just been arrested. The order was issued by the Criminal Section of the Supreme Court. Rodrigo Garavito is accused of being a front man of the drug cartels and of having received 3,000 T-shirts from the Lito Farallones Company of the Cali Cartel during the recent election campaign.

Rodrigo Garavito is the only congressman to be called for questioning in the so-called Process 8,000. Garavito's arrest was carried out by the Technical Investigation Group [CTI] of the Prosecutor's Office and was transferred to the Modelo Penitentiary while the final place for his confinement is determined.

The Supreme Court will have to call some 16 congressmen for questioning as part of this process.

Representative from Caldas Rodrigo Garavito was arrested at Residencias Tequendama by the CTI as ordered by the Supreme Court. He was transferred to the Modelo Penitentiary, thus becoming the first congressman arrested in the Process 8,000.

Police Commander Blames Guerrillas for 18 Oct Bomb Attack

PA2010051095 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Canal A Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 95

[Report by Jolly Macelis, from the "Seven O'Clock Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The bomb that went off on the evening of 18 October in Santa Fe de Bogota was no ordinary bomb; it was designed to literally tear whomever was near it into pieces. In other words, the murderers carefully plotted the harm they were going to cause.

[Begin Santa Fe de Bogota Metropolitan Police Commander Luis Enrique Gilibert recording, identified by caption] They were crazy; they were totally insane as they attacked public forces by jeopardizing citizens' lives. [end recording]

This is how the police described last night's terrorist action. For the Santa Fe de Bogota metropolitan police commander, there is no doubt that the guerrillas perpetrated the attack.

[Begin Gilibert recording] The explosive device was of the Chinese-hat type, which is typical of the rebels. [end recording]

The Chinese hat-type bomb is very powerful given its composition. Dynamite and shrapnel are mixed; that is, shots, screws, and metallic waste are mixed with dynamite. They go off along with the bomb and cause so much harm, that, even after the explosion, they continue to go off. This is why minutes after the attack took place last night, it was believed that another armed attack was taking place. The shrapnel noise was heard several seconds later.

According to the report on the explosives, of which the "Seven O'Clock Newscast" has a copy, the bomb was detonated via remote control by a man located 750 meters from the site, a distance that allowed the terrorist to set off the device without being hit by the explosive wave.

On 19 October, it was learned that, in the last few weeks, at least three bombs have been defused in different Santa Fe de Bogota locations. This is why the public forces will increase their presence throughout the city.

Ecuador

Installation of New Vice President Pena Trivino Viewed

PY1910211895 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Oct 95

[By Loida Carriel]

[FBIS Translated Text] The swearing-in ceremony of the new vice president, Eduardo Pena Trivino, was held at the Ecuadoran Congress building at 1130 this morning.

Eduardo Pena Trivino arrived at the Congress building accompanied by members of the cabinet, the economic and social fronts, the Armed Forces, and also members of the high military command.

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The ceremony, which started at 1130 sharp, was presided over by acting Congress President Franco Romero, who took the oath of office to Eduardo Pena Trivino.

[Begin recording] [Romero, in progress] ... To defend the Constitution and the laws from the post you have been elected to?

[Pena Trivino] Yes, I do Mr. President.

[Romer] If you do so, may the fatherland reward you, if not, may God help you. You are hereby legally installed in your post and I wish to express my congratulations. [end recording]

Later, the new Ecuadoran vice president, Eduardo Pena Trivino, addressed those present in the ceremony held in the hall of presidents of the Congress building. He reasserted that as vice president he summons all national groups to the reconciliation of the nation in order to overcome the current political crisis. This is what Pena Trivino said after he was installed in his post.

[Begin Pena Trivino recording] ...of the Republic, Congress secretary, members of the Armed Forces high command, dear family members, ladies and gentlemen:

It is only natural that my first words after assuming the Vice Presidency are to express my gratitude and recognition to the deputies who comprise Congress, and particularly those who voted for me, and also those who did not.

I believe this large majority vote in my favor should be interpreted as a gesture made by Congress [word indistinct] in an effort to overcome the institutional crisis affecting the country and to unite the efforts of the legislative and executive branches to restore calm in the country and work together for the benefit of the national majorities.

On behalf of the president of Congress [passage indistinct] a simple concept which sometimes we tend to forget: The state is a social organization that benefits from [words indistinct] not to create disagreements or divisions; to fight among each other; or to impose our personal views in national institutions.

All of us have been elected—you through direct vote and I through your vote—to work in peace and harmony, to overcome disagreements not through a unison criteria—which may be dangerous—but through our different views in Congress, as is characteristic of a democracy. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Message of 'Reconciliation'

PY1910215195 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Eduardo Pena Trivino, new Ecuadoran vice president, today issued a message of reconciliation and unity to all Ecuadoran political and economic agents with the purpose of attaining stability for Ecuador, which is experiencing the worst political crisis of its democratic life.

Referring to the discretionary funds, the focus of the political polemic, Pena Trivino said that he will not even touch discretionary funds. He also made an appeal for the investigations being carried out by the Supreme Court of Justice to continue in the most objective manner so that the truth may prevail and actions be based on facts and not prejudices.

'Concerned But Optimistic'

PY2010000295 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1527 GMT 19 Oct 95

[Report by Susana Madera Vinueza]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Quito, 19 Oct (EFE)—Ecuadoran Vice President Eduardo Pena Trivino today assured EFE that he is starting this final government period with "great optimism, but concern" over the serious political crisis the country is enduring.

Pena, who beginning today replaces Alberto Dahik, said "I am concerned but optimistic because I will do everything necessary to consolidate this government's macroeconomic reform through a reform of the State's political structure."

These reforms, he said, will be carried out with the direct participation of the people, "who will tell us what they want to do during the coming years," he asserted as he noted the opening that the executive branch will offer during the remaining 10 months of government. [passage omitted]

Last month, President Sixto Duran-Ballen appointed himself sole custodian of the microfilms containing information on secret bank accounts that are being investigated by the Court, by issuing a secret decree that bans revealing the content of the microfilms.

During an interview with EFE, Pena said "I don't know it (the decree) well enough," but explained that "if it needs to be modified or expanded I could talk to the president (Duran-Ballen) to get him to expand it."

He continued to say that this will be done so that the proceedings that Carlos Solorzano, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, requests "be fulfilled,

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naturally, within the secrecy that issues related to national security must be handled."

He explained that he thus hopes to attain a "reconciliation" between the executive and legislative branches that disagree over the secret decree which Solorzano said was "a serious interference" by Duran-Ballen.

This week, this decree prompted Attorney General Fernando Casares to assert that Duran-Ballen could be included in "Dahik's case."

Independent Deputy Luis Almeida told EFE that this awoke the chief of state's "fear" in view of the possibility that he be tried and even that a warrant of preventive custody against him be issued.

However, Pena said that that "is an extremely remote possibility, because if the developments are regarded in an objective manner there would be no reason for a measure of that nature."

In the economic field, Pena said he will maintain the government's economic scheme and will focus his attention on health and education.

Pena, who will assume his duties as vice president today, dismissed the possibility of the currency being devalued, as rumors stated, "because there is no reason for it."

Referring to the plebiscite on reforming the Constitution, scheduled for November, he said it should be held under the current administration "at any cost and no matter what," even if it is not held on the originally scheduled date.

Social Development 'Priority'

PY2010005695 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1841 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Quito, 19 Oct (EFE)—Today, as he took the oath of office before the unicameral Congress, new Ecuadoran Vice President Eduardo Pena Trivino said that he will give priority to social development during the remaining 10 months of president Sixto Duran-Ballen's administration. [passage omitted]

After voicing his gratitude to Congress, Pena Trivino said that he interpreted the majority vote of the deputies (44) in his favor as a "gesture, that he will reciprocate, in order to overcome the current crisis and join efforts to bring calmness to the country, which wants to work in peace and harmony. Therefore, I welcome reconciliation and national unity."

He reiterated, as he has maintained insistently since he was elected around midnight, that he accepted the election, in order to give priority to social aspects during his administration.

Within this context, he announced that he will particularly endorse the health, housing, public works, and education ministries' actions, and added that important projects can be implemented in these sectors "if we are given the resources," during the less than 10 months left of Duran-Ballen's administration.

The new vice president of the Republic also especially thanked the Armed Forces, which safeguarded the democratic system despite the seriousness of the crisis, he said.

Congress President Fabian Alarcon also noted the "cooperation" granted by the Armed Forces to overcome the political crisis, and said that the deputies have a "patriotic willingness" to coordinate efforts with the remaining state branches.

He added that this does not imply that the Congress will give up its task of supervising and monitoring "the executive branch's actions," because were it to do so, "there would be no democracy." He noted, however, that the deputies assume this role "in a serious and responsible manner."

Alarcon reiterated, as he has done during the past few days, that each state branch "must fulfill its duties without interfering in the other branches."

He thus referred to the decree recently issued by Duran-Ballen which bans the court from including banking information on Dahik's use of the discretionary funds of the vice presidency in the Dahik case. [passage omitted]

'Annoyed' Duran-Ballen 'Abruptly' Ends News Conference

PY2010011095 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2051 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Quito, 19 Oct (EFE)—An annoyed Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen today abruptly ended a comment he was making to the media and, feeling interrupted, thwarted the desire to learn his opinion on the request made by some deputies that he be subject to a penal trial and an impeachment process.

"But, please, will you let me finish?" Duran-Ballen told a group of journalists who impatiently wanted him to finish assessing the election and swearing in of his new vice president, Eduardo Pena, to ask him about other subjects, particularly about the possibility of his being subject to a penal trial and an impeachment process, like the former vice president, Alberto Dahik.

"No, this is not an interview," the president said emphatically, and suddenly ended his comments, leaving the journalists who remained at the Carondelet Palace main entrance astounded.

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The president reacted in this manner after being interrupted the third time, as he was reiterating that the election of the new vice president of the Republic, elected by Congress yesterday and sworn in today, "represents a victory for the country, a really significant development...."

While this happened at the Carondelet Palace, at the Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) its chairman, Carlos Solorzano, received an official petition by the Ecuadoran Roldist Party (PRE, populist and an opponent of Duran-Ballen's administration) to include the president of the Republic in the penal trial against Dahik.

The PRE maintains that Duran-Ballen must have been aware of the alleged embezzlement of discretionary funds of the Vice Presidency of the Republic, the reason for the penal trial against Dahik, who has requested political asylum in Costa Rica.

In addition to the PRE, other political parties, the CSJ chairman, the attorney general of the nation, and other personalities have attacked Duran-Ballen for issuing a secret decree recently making him the sole custodian of the microfilms containing information on the checks issued by the Vice Presidency. [passage omitted]

Supreme Court Looks Into Dahik's Possible Extradition

PY2010021595 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) has asked the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry for information on the agreements with Costa Rica in order to assess the possibility of extraditing former Vice President Alberto Dahik.

The Foreign Ministry is thus being requested to confirm whether or not Ecuador has signed an extradition treaty with the Costa Rican Republic. This is stated in a document issued by the CSJ pertaining to several legal proceedings related to the penal trial against Dahik.

CSJ Chairman Carlos Solorzano has stated that Dahik's extradition must be assessed exhaustively. He said that Ecuador and Costa Rica do not have an extradition agreement but that, nevertheless, he will ask the Foreign Ministry to confirm this.

On 11 October the CSJ issued a warrant of arrest against the former vice president because it believed there was enough evidence to indicate that Dahik was responsible for the embezzlement of public funds. Dahik resigned from his post and fled to Costa Rica, where he is requesting political asylum after declaring that he is persecuted for political reasons.

Dahik is facing a penal trial after being accused by opposition parties of keeping discretionary funds in private bank accounts.

Solorzano recently stated that the former vice president is dodging Ecuadoran justice because he should have respected the judges' orders and not left the country.

A high-ranking government authority has stated that Costa Rica and Ecuador do not have an extradition agreement.

In this sense, Carlos Solorzano said that they do not have an extradition treaty. Therefore, nothing can be done.

The Costa Rican Government has said it is awaiting background information on the former Ecuadoran vice president before adopting a decision regarding his request for political asylum.

However, the Ecuadoran official stated that political asylum is valid between our two countries. All that is necessary to implement the mentioned agreement is the political will of the government that receives the person seeking asylum.

Monetary Board Head: Economic Front, Policy To Continue

PY2010022095 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Economist Ana Lucia Armijos, chairman of the Monetary Board, has asserted that the economic front will continue unchanged and that the economic policy will remain the same as the one implemented so far. Armijos affirmed that she will remain at the head of the Ecuadoran Monetary Board, and also said she was satisfied with the election of Eduardo Pena Trivino as new vice president of the Republic.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] [question indistinct]

[Armijos] I believe the vice president, who was elected last night, clearly stated that he will fully respect the economic team as well as the economic program. The economic program as well as the economic team have the support of the president, in addition to that of the new vice president. [end recording]

Oil Workers To Start Nationwide Strike on 23 Oct

PY2010024595 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The oil workers of Ecuador will stage a nationwide strike as of 23 October.

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Marcelo Roman, leader of the oil workers federation, has stated that the health of the oil workers currently fasting has deteriorated. He said that they will continue with this human sacrifice and that they will start a strike on 23 October to protest the government's privatization policy. [recorded passage omitted]

A total of 13 oil workers have been fasting since 16 October to protest the government's policy. The workers demand that the government change its policy in the oil field and that this industry not be privatized. [passage omitted]

The Ecuadoran Government has stated that the strike threats represent an attack on the government's efforts to safeguard the country's well-being.

According to a communique issued by Energy Minister Galo Abril, each day the oil industry strikes represent a loss of 12.9 billion sucres, that is, $5 million, in income, and 8 billion sucres, that is, $3 million, in stock profits [utilidades valores].

Abril added that these losses affect Ecuador's sustainable economic growth. The minister reaffirmed several times that the government will not suspend the modernization process for the oil sector nor the awarding of the construction of the Ecuadoran oil pipeline.

The Energy Ministry has designed a project to increase the transportation capacity of the trans-Ecuadoran oil pipeline from 320,000 barrels of crude to 450,000 barrels. This project will demand an investment of approximately $600 million. Congress, however, has rejected the proposal because it believes it affects the country's interests and sovereignty. Ecuador's oil production amounts to 380,000 barrels per day.

Paraguay

Mrs. Clinton 'Respected'; Mrs. Wasmosy 'Pleased' With Aid

PY1910205595 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Oct 95 Women's Supplement p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. First Lady Hillary Clinton captured the attention of the entire press—although it was impossible to talk with her—during her two-day visit to our country to participate in the Fifth Conference of First Ladies of the Americas. She was cordial with her counterparts and spoke about the importance of reassessing the significant role of women in society.

We might say that in her country, Hillary established the guidelines on the current functions of first ladies when assisting their husbands in the task of ruling a country, consisting of concrete actions and more active participation. Proof of this new role is this conference, which is analyzing alternatives to improve women's and children's health and education.

During her husband's electoral campaign, Hillary mentioned her desire to occupy an important post in the Bill Clinton administration. Her incursion in the U.S. Government was, nevertheless, the subject of a lot of criticism from a social and political point of view.

Besides being one of the most active first ladies in U.S. history, her word is respected because she also is one of the 100 top lawyers in her country and has a very impressive resume. Teresa Carrasco de Wasmosy said at the opening of the conference, as well as during the debate, that "first ladies must work side by side with their husbands. If we can do something for our country we must do it. We are proud of being able to cooperate."

One of our first lady's concrete actions is a massive vaccination campaign to control and prevent measles in our country. The campaign will continue until 4 November. Teresa Carrasco insisted that we must make mothers conscious of the grave consequences of the disease and remind them that the vaccine is available in all health centers in the country free of charge.

"The training of rural women, who claim not to have had a chance to get an education, is another concrete program. It is important for her to feel useful and to learn productive activities. Besides, the program will help them obtain some income for their families. They were very flattered by these programs," Teresa Carrasco said.

Finally, our first lady was pleased with Hillary Clinton's interest in cooperating with the country by providing $3.7 million for education and other important sums for the measles campaign.

Peru

Fishermen Caught in Ecuadoran Waters Released

PY1910165695 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Oct 95 p B11

[FBIS Translated Text] Tumbes, 4 Oct — Yesterday afternoon, 15 Peruvian fishermen were released and extradited. They were held for two days in Bolivar Port (Ecuador) after being caught fishing in Ecuadoran jurisdictional waters.

Another Peruvian fisherman, Domingo Garcia, is still held in Bolivar Port because this is not his first offense.

The 15 fishermen who were released and who are now in Puerto Pizarro (Tumbes), said they were arrested while fishing in the Punta Sampedrano area (Ecuador), 12 miles from the coast.

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They were taken to Puerto Bolivar aboard a patrol boat. At that time, eight Peruvian fishermen were able to escape but 16 were caught by the Ecuadoran patrol boat.

Through negotiations by Jorge Rosado, the Peruvian consul in Machala, and Raul Hidalgo, the Puerto Bolivar manager, it was agreed to extradite the Peruvian fishermen after paying a fine of 5,000 sucres (5 new soles) per fisherman while Domingo Garcia, the one still being held, will have to pay 10,000 sucres (10 new soles). Garcia will be held for another couple of days.

Uruguay

Reasons, 'Clues' Surrounding Castro Invitation Viewed

PY2010025895 Montevideo EL OBSERVADOR in Spanish 13 Oct 95 p 2

[From "The Event of the Day" column: "Fidel's Arrival"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro will land today at Carrasco Airport after the sun has gone down, a circumstance that will alleviate the protocol of the arrival. The visit was preceded by a controversy regarding President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's invitation, and there is no doubt that the debate will continue due to what the president of the Caribbean island will say or not say, or will do or not do. Castro's arrival has already caused unrest within the military, and this has resulted in the fact that the commanders in chief will not be invited to the ceremonies in which he will participate. It has also led to the fact that the traditional session of the General Assembly [Congress], which is held to honor a visiting head of state, will be reduced to a meeting with the international affairs committees of the two chambers. The fear of a snub that many empty chairs would represent and security considerations made it advisable to drop the usual practices.

But, above and beyond these factors, which have a great dose of anecdotalism, a question remains in the air as to the reasons that moved Sanguinetti to make the invitation. Securing an explanation in this regard will be the obsession of the journalists during the next few days.

The clues in seeking an answer may be found in Bill Clinton's recent goodwill gestures toward Cuba and the reiteration of hemispheric pronouncements regarding the advisability and properness of Havana returning to the regional system after it returns to democracy. In this respect, no one doubts that the Uruguayan invitation has the backing, and maybe something more, of Washington.

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